

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:01:38 ON 15 JUL 2008
L28 30151 S HYALURON?
L29 667344 S (BLOCK POLYMER) OR COPOLYMER
L30 34080 S (POLYETHYLENE OXIDE) OR (POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE) OR POLYGLYCOLIC
S L1 AND L2 AND L3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:01:41 ON 15 JUL 2008
L31 0 S L1

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:01:42 ON 15 JUL 2008
L32 0 S L31
L33 0 S L32 AND L2 AND L3

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:25 ON 15 JUL 2008
L34 501 S L28 AND L29 AND L30
L35 133 S L34 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:53 ON 15 JUL 2008
L36 300744 S CROSSLINK?
L37 20 S L35 AND L36

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:19:05 ON 15 JUL 2008
L38 30151 S HYALURON?
L39 8489 S PLURONIC
L40 1049 S (POLYETHYLENE OXIDE) AND ((POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE) OR POLYLACTIC
L41 852792 S BLOCK OR COPOLYMER
L42 177745 S JOINT OR CARTILAGE OR IMPLANT OR BIOCOMPATIBLE

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:20:12 ON 15 JUL 2008
L43 66 S L38 AND L39 AND L41
L44 22 S L38 AND L40 AND L41
L45 27 S L43 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)
L46 8 S L44 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:20:35 ON 15 JUL 2008
L47 34 S L45 OR L46

```
=> file hcplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
          ENTRY        SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST          0.12      974.98

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)      SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                ENTRY        SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE          0.00      -60.00
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FILE 'HCPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:01:38 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2008 VOL 149 ISS 3
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2008 (20080714/ED)

HCAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s hyaluron?

L28 30151 HYALURON?

=> s (block polymer) or copolymer

271163 BLOCK
 1204953 POLYMER
 6893 BLOCK POLYMER
 (BLOCK (W) POLYMER)

L29 665535 COPOLYMER
 667344 (BLOCK POLYMER) OR COPOLYMER

=> s (polyethylene oxide) or (polypropylene oxide) or polyglycolic or polylactic or pluronic

386595 POLYETHYLENE
 1884942 OXIDE
 14003 POLYETHYLENE OXIDE
 (POLYETHYLENE (W) OXIDE)
 184665 POLYPROPYLENE
 1884942 OXIDE
 2659 POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE
 (POLYPROPYLENE (W) OXIDE)
 2415 POLYGLYCOLIC

9329 POLYLACTIC
8489 PLURONIC
L30 34080 (POLYETHYLENE OXIDE) OR (POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE) OR POLYGLYCOLIC
OR POLYLACTIC OR PLURONIC

=> s 11 and 12 and 13

REGISTRY INITIATED
Substance data SEARCH and crossover from CAS REGISTRY in progress...
Use DISPLAY HITSTR (or FHITSTR) to directly view retrieved structures.

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 16:01:41 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 22662 TO ITERATE

8.8% PROCESSED 2000 ITERATIONS 0 ANSWERS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 444229 TO 462251
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 0 TO 0

L31 0 SEA SSS SAM L1

L32 0 L31

0 L2
28 L3
L33 0 L32 AND L2 AND L3

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.69	980.82
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-60.00

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:01:43 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 11, 2008 (20080711/UP).

=> file hcplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	980.88
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

ENTRY SESSION
0.00 -60.00

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:25 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2008 VOL 149 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2008 (20080714/ED)

HCplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s 128 and 129 and 130

L34 501 L28 AND L29 AND L30

=> s 134 and (PY<2003 or AY<2003 or PRY<2003)

22935573 PY<2003
4491675 AY<2003
3959741 PRY<2003

L35 133 L34 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

0.00 -60.00

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:02:30 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Jul 11, 2008 (20080711/UP).

=> file hcaplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	983.63
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-60.00

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:53 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2008 VOL 149 ISS 3
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2008 (20080714/ED)

HCplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s crosslink?

L36 300744 CROSSLINK?

=> s 135 and 136

L37 20 L35 AND L36

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.69	986.32
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-60.00

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:02:55 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
 LAST RELOADED: Jul 11, 2008 (20080711/UP).

=> d 137 1-20 ti abs bib
 YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCAPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L37 ANSWER 1 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Augmentation and repair of sphincter defects with cells including fibroblasts

AB An embodiment of the invention includes methods for the long-term augmentation and/or repair of skin defects (scars, skin laxness, skin thinning, and skin augmentation), cellulite, breast tissue, wounds and burns, urol. and gastroesophageal sphincter structures, hernias, periodontal disease and disorders, tendon and ligament tears and baldness, by the injection or direct surgical placement/implantation of autologous cultured cells and/or cultured cell-produced extracellular matrix that is derived from connective tissue, dermis, fascia, lamina propria, stroma, adipose tissue, muscle, tendon, ligament or the hair follicle. The corrective application is done on tissue proximal or within the area of the defect. The method involves retrieving viable cells from the subject, a neonate or human fetus. Alternatively, the corrective application involves the cells placed in a matrix, preferably comprised of autologous extracellular matrix constituents as a three-dimensional structure or as a suspension, prior to placement into a position with respect to the subject's defect. In a further embodiment, the preferable autologous extracellular matrix constituents are collected from culture and placed in a position with respect to the subject's defect.

AN 2008:588907 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 148:515238

TI Augmentation and repair of sphincter defects with cells including fibroblasts

IN Kleinsek, Donald A.; Soto, Adriana

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 36pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 129,180.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 5

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 20080112935	A1	20080515	US 2007-981852	20071031 <--
WO 2001032129	A2	20010510	WO 2000-US30623	20001106 <--
WO 2001032129	A3	20011004		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2005202256	A1	20050616	AU 2005-202256	20050524 <--
AU 2005202256	B2	20080403		
PRAI US 1999-163734P	P	19991105	<--	
WO 2000-US30623	W	20001106	<--	
US 2002-129180	A2	20020503	<--	
AU 2001-14725	A3	20001106	<--	

L37 ANSWER 2 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Biocompatible protein particles and particle devices

AB The present invention relates to biocompatible protein particles, particle devices and their methods of preparation and use. More specifically, the present invention relates protein particles and devices derived from such particles comprising one or more biocompatible purified proteins combined

with one or more biocompatible solvents. In various embodiments of the present invention the protein particles may also include one or more drugs and/or one or more additives. A modified polyurethane film, having a collagen/elastin/heparin embedded surface, was ready for fabrication into the appropriate body-contacting surface, such as a vascular graft.

AN 2005:591976 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
 DN 143:120594
 TI Biocompatible protein particles and particle devices
 IN Masters, David B.; Berg, Eric P.
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 27 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 160,424.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20050147690	A1	20050707	US 2004-962984	20041012 <<
	AU 2005295112	A1	20060420	AU 2005-295112	20051012
	CA 2583561	A1	20060420	CA 2005-2583561	20051012
	WO 2006042310	A1	20060420	WO 2005-US36867	20051012
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	EP 1802282	A1	20070704	EP 2005-807232	20051012
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
PRAI	US 1998-160424	A2	19980925	<<	
	US 2003-509823P	P	20031009		
	US 2004-962984	A	20041012		
	WO 2005-US36867	W	20051012		

L37 ANSWER 3 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI A method for controlling gelation kinetics of vinyl polymer hydrogels useful for repairing intervertebral disks or articulated joints
 AB The method controllably makes a vinyl polymer hydrogel having desired phys. properties without chemical crosslinks or radiation, includes the steps of: (1) providing a vinyl polymer solution comprising a vinyl polymer dissolved in a first solvent; (2) heating the vinyl polymer solution to a temperature elevated above the m.p. of the phys. assocns. of the vinyl polymer, (3) mixing the vinyl polymer solution with a gellant, wherein the resulting mixture has a higher Flory interaction parameter than the vinyl polymer solution; (4) inducing gelation of the mixture of vinyl polymer solution and gellant; and (5) controlling the gelation rate to form a viscoelastic solution, wherein workability is maintained for a predetd. period, thereby making a vinyl polymer hydrogel having the desired phys. property. A typical example of vinyl polymers used is poly(vinyl alc.) and the gellant is selected from salts, alcs., polyols, amino acids, sugars, proteins, polysaccharides or/and mixture thereof.

AN 2004:722934 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
 DN 141:226404

TI A method for controlling gelation kinetics of vinyl polymer hydrogels
 useful for repairing intervertebral disks or articulated joints
 IN Ruberti, Jeffrey W.; Braithwaite, Gavin J. C.
 PA Cambridge Polymer Group, Inc., USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 58 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 631,491.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20040171740	A1	20040902	US 2004-771852	20040204 <--
	US 2004092653	A1	20040513	US 2003-631491	20030731 <--
AU	2005214358	A1	20050901	AU 2005-214358	20050204
CA	2555226	A1	20050901	CA 2005-2555226	20050204
WO	2005080477	A2	20050901	WO 2005-US4773	20050204
WO	2005080477	A3	20051110		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, SM, US				
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP	1713851	A2	20061025	EP 2005-751023	20050204
R:	CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
JP	2007520622	T	20070726	JP 2006-552378	20050204
US	200602270781	A1	20061130	US 2006-462799	20060807 <--
US	20070054990	A1	20070308	US 2006-462813	20060807 <--
PRAI	US 2002-400899P	P	20020802	<--	
	US 2003-631491	A2	20030731		
	US 2004-771852	A	20040204		
	WO 2004-US3135	A	20040204		
	WO 2005-US4773	W	20050204		

L37 ANSWER 4 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Biocompatible scaffolds with tissue fragments

AB A biocompatible tissue repair implant or scaffold device is provided for use in repairing a variety of tissue injuries, particularly injuries to cartilage, ligaments, tendons, and nerves. The repair procedures may be conducted with implants that contain a biol. component that assists in healing or tissue repair. The biocompatible tissue repair implants include a biocompatible scaffold and particles of living tissue, such that the tissue and the scaffold become associated. The particles of living tissue contain one or more viable cells that can migrate from the tissue and populate the scaffold. Healthy cartilage tissue from articulating joints was obtained from bovine shoulders. The cartilage tissue, which was substantially free of bone tissue, was minced using scalpel blades to obtain small tissue fragments in the presence of 0.2% collagenase. The minced tissue was then distributed uniformly on a synthetic bioreversible polycaprolactone/polyglycolic acid scaffold. Cells migrate extensively into the polymer scaffolds from the minced cartilage tissue fragments. The migrating cells retain their phenotype and produce matrix that stained pos. for the sulfated glycosaminoglycans by using the Safranin O stain.

AN 2004:326146 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
 DN 140:344964

T1 Biocompatible scaffolds with tissue fragments
IN Binette, Francois; Hwang, Julia; Dhanaraj, Sridevi; Gosiewska, Anna
PA Ethicon, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1410811	A1	20040421	EP 2003-256522	20031016 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	US 20040078090	A1	20040422	US 2003-374772	20030225 <--
	AU 2003252886	A1	20040506	AU 2003-252886	20031009 <--
	AU 2003252886	B2	20051027		
	CA 2445558	A1	20040418	CA 2003-2445558	20031017 <--
	JP 2004136096	A	20040513	JP 2003-358118	20031017 <--
	AU 2006200194	A1	20060202	AU 2006-200194	20060117
PRAI	US 2002-419539P	P	20021018	<--	
	US 2002-420093P	P	20021018	<--	
	US 2003-374772	A	20030225		
	AU 2003-252886	A3	20031009		

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 5 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Biocompatible scaffold for ligament or tendon repair

AB A biocompatible ligament repair implant or scaffold device is provided for use in repairing a variety of ligament tissue injuries. The repair procedures may be conducted with ligament repair implants that contain a biol. component that assists in healing or tissue repair. The biocompatible ligament repair implants include a biocompatible scaffold and particles of viable tissue derived from ligament tissue or tendon tissue, such that the tissue and the scaffold become associated. The particles of living tissue contain 1 or more viable cells that can migrate from the tissue and populate the scaffold. Healthy cartilage tissue from articulating joints was obtained from bovine shoulders. The cartilage tissue, which was substantially free of bone tissue, was minced using scalpel blades to obtain small tissue fragments in the presence of 0.2% collagenase. The minced tissue was then distributed uniformly on a synthetic bioresorbable polycaprolactone/polyglycolic acid scaffold. Cells migrate extensively into the polymer scaffolds from the minced cartilage tissue fragments. The migrating cells retain their phenotype and produce matrix that stained pos. for the sulfated glycosaminoglycans by using the Safranin O stain.

AN 2004:326145 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 140:344963

TI Biocompatible scaffold for ligament or tendon repair

IN Binette, Francois; Hwang, Julia; Zimmerman, Mark; Melican, Mora Carolynne

PA Ethicon, Inc., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1410810	A1	20040421	EP 2003-256320	20031007 <--
	EP 1410810	B1	20070124		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
 AU 2003252882 A1 20040506 AU 2003-252882 20031008 <--
 AU 2003252882 B2 20060706
 CA 2445356 A1 20040418 CA 2003-2445356 20031017 <--
 JP 2004136097 A 20040513 JP 2003-358132 20031017 <--
 AU 2006200194 A1 20060202 AU 2006-200194 20060117
 PRAI US 2002-419539P P 20021018 <--
 US 2002-420093P P 20021018 <--
 US 2003-374754 A 20030225
 AU 2003-252886 A3 20031009

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 6 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Nucleus augmentation with in situ formed polymer hydrogels
 AB Artificial disk augmentation for natural intervertebral disks is described
using a solution of polymers. Once inserted into the disk the polymers
crosslink to form hydrogels in vivo. Crosslinking of
the polymers is activated by changes in temperature, pH, or ionic activity.

The polymer is selected from polysaccharides, alkyl celluloses, hydroxyalkyl
Me celluloses, polyphosphazenes, hyaluronic acid, sodium
chondroitin sulfate, polyacrylates, polycyanolacrylates, Me methacrylate,
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, polyethylene oxide
-polypropylene glycol block copolymers, cyclodextrin polydextrose, dextran
gelatin, polygalacturonic acid, polyvinyl alc., polyvinylpyrrolidone,
polyvinyl acetate, etc.

AN 2004:306140 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 140:309469

TI Nucleus augmentation with in situ formed polymer hydrogels

IN Ferree, Bret A.

PA USA

SO U.S., 4 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 4

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6719797	B1	20040413	US 2000-638244	20000814 <--
US 20020128718	A1	20020912	US 2002-143275	20020510 <--
US 6793677	B2	20040921		
US 20020133231	A1	20020919	US 2002-143637	20020510 <--
US 6648918	B2	20031118		
US 20040024462	A1	20040205	US 2003-413028	20030414 <--
US 20080027548	A9	20080131		
WO 2003090649	A1	20031106	WO 2003-US12500	20030423 <--
WO 2003090649	A9	20040603		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003228655	A1	20031110	AU 2003-228655	20030423 <--
AU 2003228655	B2	20070913		
AU 2003228655	B9	20080313		

US 20040024460	A1	20040205	US 2003-434930	20030509 <--
US 7066958	B2	20060627		
US 20040044410	A1	20040304	US 2003-434917	20030509 <--
US 7235102	B2	20070626		
AU 2003229001	A1	20031111	AU 2003-229001	20030512 <--
WO 2003094806	A1	20031120	WO 2003-US14764	20030512 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BE, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 7273497	B2	20070925	US 2003-630445	20030730 <--
US 20040111155	A1	20040610	US 2003-680468	20031007 <--
US 7291171	B2	20071106		
US 20050228497	A1	20051013	US 2005-512515	20050603 <--
US 20060004454	A1	20060105	US 2005-148071	20050608 <--
US 20070142839	A1	20070621	US 2007-708101	20070215 <--
PRAI	US 1999-148913P	P	19990813 <--	
	US 1999-322516	A2	19990528 <--	
	WO 2000-US14708	A2	20000530 <--	
	US 2000-638241	A1	20000814 <--	
	US 2000-638726	A2	20000814 <--	
	US 2000-639309	A2	20000814 <--	
	US 2000-688716	A2	20001016 <--	
	US 2002-372520P	P	20020412 <--	
	US 2002-374747P	P	20020423 <--	
	US 2002-375212P	P	20020424 <--	
	US 2002-379462P	P	20020510 <--	
	US 2002-416749P	P	20021007 <--	
	US 2002-417346P	P	20021009 <--	
	US 2003-442971P	P	20030127	
	US 2003-443815P	P	20030130	
	US 2003-445489P	P	20030206	
	US 2003-445958P	P	20030207	
	US 2003-449642P	P	20030224	
	US 2003-420423	A	20030422	
	WO 2003-US12500	W	20030423	
	US 2003-422282	A2	20030424	
	US 2003-434917	A	20030509	
	US 2003-434930	A	20030509	
	US 2003-434931	A	20030509	
	US 2003-435332	A	20030509	
	WO 2003-US14764	W	20030512	
	US 2003-630445	A1	20030730	

RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 7 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Hyaluronic acid derivatives and processes for preparing the same
AB The present invention provides hyaluronic acid derivs. with
hyaluronic acid crosslinked to glycol polymer by amide
bonds, including a derivative in which a hyaluronic acid is
crosslinked to the free amine group-introduced terminal of a
glycol polymer by an amide bond, and a derivative in which a
hyaluronic acid is crosslinked to a glycol polymer via a
chitosan, and its preparation process. The hyaluronic acid derivs.

according to the present invention are biocompatible and have a very high viscoelasticity, and thus can be used in the form of gel, film or thread, for various purposes such as biomaterials for post-operative adhesion-prevention gel, dermal augmentation, correction of facial wrinkles, osteoarthritic visco supplement, plastic surgery, drug delivery, etc.

AN 2004:220370 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 140:255240

TI Hyaluronic acid derivatives and processes for preparing the same

IN Cho, Kwang Yong; Kim, Jin Hoon; Lee, Jae Young; Moon, Tae Seok; Min, Byung Hyuk

PA Lg Life Sciences Ltd., S. Korea

SO PCT Int. Appl., 47 PP.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004022603	A1	20040318	WO 2003-KR1787	20030901 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KE, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	KR 2004020789	A	20040309	KR 2003-57234	20030819 <--
	AU 2003258848	A1	20040329	AU 2003-258848	20030901 <--
PRAI	KR 2002-52735	A	20020903	<--	
	WO 2003-KR1787	W	20030901		
RE.CNT	6	THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD			
	ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

L37 ANSWER 8 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Hydrogels having enhanced elasticity and mechanical strength properties

AB Hydrogels having improved elasticity and mech. strength properties are obtained by subjecting a hydrogel formulation containing a strengthening agent to chemical or phys. crosslinking conditions subsequent to initial gel formation. Superporous hydrogels having improved elasticity and mech. strength properties are similarly obtained whenever the hydrogel formulation is provided with a foaming agent. Interpenetrating networks of polymer chains comprised of primary polymer(s) and strengthening polymer(s) are thereby formed. The primary polymer affords capillary-based water sorption properties while the strengthening polymer imparts significantly enhanced mech. strength and elasticity to the hydrogel or superporous hydrogel. Suitable strengthening agents can be natural or synthetic polymers, polyelectrolytes, or neutral, hydrophilic polymers. Thus, 5% acrylamide solution 500, 1.0% N,N-methylenebisacrylamide solution 100, 10.0% Pluronic F 127 solution 50, glacial acetic acid 50, and 2% aqueous sodium alginate solution 1500 μ l were mixed, 50 μ l 20% ammonium persulfate solution and 50 μ l 20% N,N,N',N'-tetramethylenediamine solution was added therein, 30 mg sodium bicarbonate was added therein and reacted, poured into an 30% aqueous calcium chloride solution, washed, and dried

to give a porous hydrogel with good stretching, compression, and bending stress resistance.

AN 2003:855982 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 139:338810
TI Hydrogels having enhanced elasticity and mechanical strength properties
IN Omidian, Hossein; Qiu, Yong; Yang, Shicheng; Kim, Dukjoon; Park, Haesun;
Park, Kinam
PA Purdue Research Foundation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003089506	A1	20031030	WO 2003-US12340	20030422 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003234159	A1	20031103	AU 2003-234159	20030422 <--
US	20030232895	A1	20031218	US 2003-420323	20030422 <--
US	6960617	B2	20051101		
PRAI	US 2002-374388P	P	20020422 <--		
	WO 2003-US12340	W	20030422		

RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 9 OF 20 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Composition and method for inducing bone growth and healing
AB A composition and method for inducing bone growth and healing is useful for promoting new bone synthesis, and to enhance the mech. stability and longevity of orthopedic implants. The composition includes a bone endogenous material such as fibronectin or collagen which is used as raw material for the body's natural osteogenic mechanism to synthesize new bone. The composition has a flow phase and a congealed phase. The composition is applied, in the flow phase, within the reamed medullary canal of a long bone prior to insertion of an endoprosthesis. Following insertion of the endoprosthesis, the composition undergoes a phase change to the congealed phase, for example via crosslinking of the bone endogenous material in the composition, to provide a compliant barrier layer in the intra-medullary gap between the implanted endoprosthesis and the medullary canal wall. The resulting barrier layer has a dual mode porosity system, having a first order porosity to accommodate and promote convective diffusion of nutrient species into and through the barrier layer, and a second order porosity to accommodate osteoblastic migration therein without the need for osteoclastic resorption. Osteoblasts synthesize new bone using the barrier layer itself as raw material, essentially osteoconverting the barrier layer into synthesized new bone. In a preferred embodiment, the second order porosity is provided via a rapidly degrading polymer added to the composition, which has a half-life for degradation of 1-60 days.
AN 2003:678616 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>
DN 139:202571
TI Composition and method for inducing bone growth and healing
IN Knothe Tate, Melissa L.; Knothe, Ulf R.

PA The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003070186	A2	20030828	WO 2003-US4858	20030220 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003211140	A1	20030909	AU 2003-211140	20030220 <--
US 20050107887	A1	20050519	US 2004-504652	20040813 <--
PRAI US 2002-358160P	P	20020220	<--	
WO 2003-US4858	W	20030220		

L37 ANSWER 10 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Lumen formation-inducible material and instrument to be inserted into the body
AB Disclosed is a lumen formation-inducible material capable of forming a lumen in which cells are exposed in at least a part of the intraluminal surface. If desired, this material can be inserted into the living body with the use of a hollow tube. Thus, a lumen formation-inducible material whereby lumen formation by cells can be surely induced *in vivo* is provided. Thus, 2 % sodium hyaluronate, 0.02 % protamine sulfate and 0.02 % sodium heparin solution was mixed at 1:1:1 to make a gel string. The gel string was freeze-dried and then crosslinked with an epoxy compound (EX-313). The obtained crosslinked gel string was implanted to a dog's left ventricle wall to make lumen.

AN 2003:491085 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID:20080715>>

DN 139:58009

TI Lumen formation-inducible material and instrument to be inserted into the body

IN Noishiki, Yasuharu

PA Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 79 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003051420	A1	20030626	WO 2002-JP13084	20021213 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

JP 2003180818 A 20030702 JP 2001-381833 20011214 <--
 JP 3970013 B2 20070905
 AU 2002354489 A1 20030630 AU 2002-354489 20021213 <--
 EP 1459772 A1 20040922 EP 2002-788834 20021213 <--
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
 US 20050084511 A1 20050421 US 2004-498522 20040614 <--
 PRAI JP 2001-381833 A 20011214 <--
 WO 2002-JP13084 W 20021213 <--
 RE.CNT 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 11 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Hybrid resin material and method for preparation thereof
 AB The title material comprises a porous structure of a hydrophobic resin and a soluble substance (or a hydrophilic substance) located in the pores and/or interstices constituting the porous structure, wherein, the soluble substance is soluble in a polar solvent and is also soluble in the polar solvent even in the state wherein the soluble substance is located in the interior of the porous structure. Thus, 1.2% gelatin was impregnated in a stretched PTFE tube for an artificial blood vessel.
 AN 2003:454398 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
 DN 139:41871
 TI Hybrid resin material and method for preparation thereof
 IN Noishiki, Yasuharu; Tadaki, Futoshi
 PA Nicem, Ltd., Japan
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003048241	A1	20030612	WO 2001-JP10650	20011205 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2003171496	A	20030620	JP 2001-370188	20011204 <--
AU 2002221063	A1	20030617	AU 2002-221063	20011205 <--
PRAI JP 2001-370188	A	20011204 <--		
WO 2001-JP10650	W	20011205 <--		

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 12 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Compositions containing minoxidil for hair loss treatment
 AB Novel compns. comprising minoxidil, a thickening agent, and an acceptable solvent are presented. A process is also presented for making a gel composition comprising minoxidil, and methods for using the compns. for treating and preventing hair loss in patients. Thus, the 1st part of the composition comprised a solution containing minoxidil 50.7, propylene glycol 526, alc.
 130, and AMP-95 1.5 mg. The 2nd part comprised a dispersion containing Pemulen TR-1 2.5, water 153, and alc. 136.3 mg. The 2 parts were mixed to

give a gel which had excellent clarity, smooth consistency, and a moderate viscosity.

AN 2002:122762 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 136:172778

TI Compositions containing minoxidil for hair loss treatment

IN Pena, Lorraine Elisabeth; Wu, Maw-Sheng

PA Pharmacia AB, Swed.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002011698	A1	20020214	WO 2001-SE1269	20010607 <--
	WO 2002011698	A9	20030403		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA	2417630	A1	20020214	CA 2001-2417630	20010607 <--
AU	2001064481	A	20020218	AU 2001-64481	20010607 <--
EP	1307181	A1	20030507	EP 2001-938910	20010607 <--
EP	1307181	B1	20051102		
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR	2001013087	A	20030708	BR 2001-13087	20010607 <--
HU	2003001816	A2	20030929	HU 2003-1816	20010607 <--
JP	2004050906	T	20040226	JP 2002-517035	20010607 <--
NZ	523878	A	20040924	NZ 2001-523878	20010607 <--
AU	2001264481	B2	20050324	AU 2001-264481	20010607 <--
AT	308316	T	20051115	AT 2001-938910	20010607 <--
ES	2250412	T3	20060416	ES 2001-938910	20010607 <--
RU	2287330	C2	20061120	RU 2003-106430	20010607 <--
TW	253940	B	20060501	TW 2001-90120654	20010822 <--
ZA	2003000884	A	20040219	ZA 2003-884	20030131 <--
NO	2003000610	A	20030409	NO 2003-610	20030207 <--
PRAI	US 2000-634399	A	20000809 <--		
	WO 2001-SE1269	W	20010607 <--		

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 13 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI A biocompatible biomaterial comprising a phospholipid-based artificial membrane

AB A biocompatible biomaterial (or biol. component) is provided comprising a membrane-nimetic surface (film) covering a substrate. Suitable substrates include hydrated substrates, e.g., hydrogels which may contain drugs for delivery to a patient through the membrane-nimetic film, or may be made up of cells, such as islet cells, for transplantation. The surface may present exposed bioactive mols. or moieties for binding to target mols. in vivo, for modulating host response when implanted into a patient (e.g. the surface may be antithrombogenic or antiinflammatory) and the surface may have pores of selected sizes to facilitate transport of substances through it. An optional hydrophilic cushion or spacer between the substrate and

the membrane-mimetic surface allows transmembrane proteins to extend from the surface through the hydrophilic cushion, mimicking the structure of naturally-occurring cells. An alkylated layer directly beneath the membrane-mimetic surface facilitates bonding of the surface to the remainder of the biol. component. Alkyl chains may extend entirely through the hydrophilic cushion when present. To facilitate binding, the substrate may optionally be treated with a polyelectrolyte or alternating layers of oppositely-charged polyelectrolytes to facilitate charged binding of the membrane-mimetic film or alkylated layer beneath the membrane-mimetic film to the substrate. The membrane-mimetic film is preferably made by in situ polymerization of phospholipid vesicles. For example,

a stabilized, polymeric membrane-mimetic surface was produced on an alkylated polyelectrolyte multilayer by in situ photopolymer. of a lipid assembly. Mol. characterization confirmed the generation of a well-ordered supported lipid monolayer, which was stable under high shear flow conditions and capable of modulating interfacial mol. transport. In addition, the ability to use this system as a cell encapsulation barrier was illustrated. The addition of a stable, supported lipid membrane provides an addnl. mechanism for controlling both the physiochem. and biol. properties of a polyelectrolyte multilayer, thus making it possible to optimize the clin. performance characteristics of artificial organs and other implanted medical devices.

AN 2002:107058 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 136:156525
TI A biocompatible biomaterial comprising a phospholipid-based artificial membrane
IN Chaikof, Elliot L.; Feng, June; Orban, Janine M.; Liu, Hongbo; Sun, Xue Long; Faucher, Keith M.
PA Emory University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 117 pp.
CODEN: PIXKD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002009647	A2	20020207	WO 2001-US24020	20010730 <--
	WO 2002009647	A3	20020725		
	W: AU, CA, JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	AU 2001083055	A	20020213	AU 2001-83055	20010730 <--
EP	1317253	A2	20030611	EP 2001-961819	20010730 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
	JP 2004512062	T	20040422	JP 2002-515202	20010730 <--
	US 20040063200	A1	20040401	US 2003-343408	20030722 <--
PRAI	US 2000-221618P	P	20000728	<--	
	US 2000-221655P	P	20000728	<--	
	US 2000-221828P	P	20000728	<--	
	WO 2001-US24020	W	20010730	<--	
OS	MARPAT 136:156525				

L37 ANSWER 14 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Material based on biodegradable polymers and method for preparing same
AB The invention concerns a material with controlled chemical structure consisting of at least a biodegradable polymer material and a polysaccharide with linear, branched or crosslinked skeleton. The invention is characterized in that it is obtained by controlled functionalization of at least a mol. of said biodegradable polymer or one

of its derivs. by covalent grafting directly at its polymeric structure, of at least a mol. of said polysaccharide.

AN 2001:851280 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 136:6576

TI Material based on biodegradable polymers and method for preparing same

IN Gref, Ruxandra; Ponchel, Gilles; Duchene, Dominique; Couvreur, Patrick

PA Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (C.N.R.S), Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001088019	A1	20011122	WO 2001-FR1496	20010516 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2809112	A1	20011123	FR 2000-6232	20000516 <--
FR 2809112	B1	20040507		
CA 2408870	A1	20011122	CA 2001-2408870	20010516 <--
EP 1285021	A1	20030226	EP 2001-936544	20010516 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004521152	T	20040715	JP 2001-585235	20010516 <--
US 20040013626	A1	200404122	US 2003-276178	20030604 <--
PRAI FR 2000-6232	A	20000516 <--		
WO 2001-FR1496	W	20010516 <--		
RE.CNT 5	THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD			
	ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT			

L37 ANSWER 15 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Osseous tissue reconstruction system containing polymer scaffolds

AB An osseous tissue reconstruction system comprises a first component including a scaffold and a biol. active mol. attached for promoting an increase in bone formation, and a second component for promoting a decrease in bone resorption. Thus, carboxyl-terminated polyester e.g., poly(L-lactic acid) of varying mole-percent compns. of monomers and mol. wts. are derivatized at the free carboxyl groups with amino,groups associated with a biol. active peptide. The compound stimulates new bone synthesis, and inhibits bone resorption and loss.

AN 2000:84662 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 132:142003

TI Osseous tissue reconstruction system containing polymer scaffolds

IN Budny, John A.

PA Pharmacial Biotechnologies, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000004941	A1	20000203	WO 1999-US16800	19990722 <--
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,				

DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,
 JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,
 MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,
 TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
 RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
 ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
 CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 AU 9953906 A1 20000214 AU 1999-53906 19990722 <--
 EP 1100558 A1 20010523 EP 1999-939654 19990722 <--
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
 JP 2003513682 T 20030415 JP 2000-560932 19990722 <--
 PRAI US 1998-122348 A 19980724 <--
 WO 1999-US16800 W 19990722 <--
 RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 16 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Stabilized protein crystals, formulations containing them and methods of
 making them
 AB Methods are provided for the stabilization, storage, and delivery of biol.
 active macromols., such as proteins, peptides and nucleic acids. Methods
 are provided for the crystallization of proteins and nucleic acids and for the
 preparation of stabilized protein or nucleic acid crystals for use in dry or
 slurry formulations in pharmaceutical and veterinary formulations,
 diagnostics, cosmetics, food, and agricultural feeds. The crystals are
 stabilized by addition of excipients such as carbohydrates or by
 encapsulating them in a polymeric carrier. Methods are presented for
 encapsulating proteins, glycoproteins, enzymes, antibodies, hormones, and
 peptide crystals or crystal formulations into compns. for biol. delivery
 to humans and animals. Thus, lipase from *Candida rugosa* was dissolved in
 distilled water, treated with celite, adjusted to pH 4.8 with AcOH, filtered,
 ultrafiltered to remove proteins of <30 kDa mol. weight, and crystallization
 was

initiated by addition of 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol. Sucrose was added to the
 mother liquor to a concentration of 10%, and the crystals were separated by
 centrifugation, suspended in EtOH, and air dried at room temperature
 Alternatively, the lipase crystals were crosslinked and
 encapsulated in lactic acid/glycolic acid copolymer; the
 microspheres formed were 90 μ m in diameter

AN 1999:717837 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 131:314241

TI Stabilized protein crystals, formulations containing them and methods of
 making them

IN Margolin, Alexey L.; Khalaf, Nazer K.; St. Clair, Nancy L.; Rakestraw,
 Scott L.; Shenoy, Bhami C.

PA Altus Biologics Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 201 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9955310	A1	19991104	WO 1999-US9099	19990427 <--
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				

RM: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
 ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,
 CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 CA 2330476 A1 19991104 CA 1999-2330476 19990427 <--
 AU 9937646 A 19991116 AU 1999-37646 19990427 <--
 AU 757991 B2 20030313
 EP 1073421 A1 20010207 EP 1999-920064 19990427 <--
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, FI
 JP 2002512949 T 20020508 JP 2000-545510 19990427 <--
 SG 121739 A1 20060526 SG 2002-6394 19990427 <--
 US 20020045582 A1 20020418 US 1999-374132 19990810 <--
 US 6541606 B2 20030401
 ZA 2000006023 A 20011113 ZA 2000-6023 20001026 <--
 IN 2000KN00530 A 20050923 IN 2000-KN530 20001120 <--
 US 20030175239 A1 20030918 US 2003-383266 20030305 <--
 US 7351798 B2 20080401
 PRAI US 1997-70274P T0 19971231 <--
 US 1998-83148P P 19980427 <--
 US 1998-224475 A2 19981231 <--
 WO 1999-US9099 W 19990427 <--
 US 1999-374132 A1 19990810 <--
 RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 17 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Bioresorbable compositions for implantable prostheses
 AB Crosslinked compns. formed from a water-insol. copolymer
 are disclosed. These compns. are copolymers having a bioresorbable
 region, a hydrophilic region and at least two crosslinkable
 functional groups per polymer chain. These compns. are able to form
 hydrogels in aqueous environments when crosslinked. These hydrogels
 are good sealants for implantable prostheses when in contact with an aqueous
 environment. In addition, such hydrogels can be used as delivery vehicles
 for therapeutic agents. An aqueous emulsion was prepared by dispersing
 ethylene

oxide-propylene oxide-lactide block copolymer acrylate and Vazo
 044. A knitted polyester medical fabric was impregnated by immersing it
 in the above emulsion and dried to give a porous coating.

AN 1999:21715 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 130:100712

TI Bioresorbable compositions for implantable prostheses

IN Loomis, Gary L.

PA Meadox Medicals, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 8 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5854382	A	19981229	US 1997-914130	19970818 <--
CA 2303807	A1	19990225	CA 1998-2303807	19980814 <--
CA 2303807	C	20080122		
WO 9908718	A2	19990225	WO 1998-US16933	19980814 <--
WO 9908718	A3	19990520		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 EP 1019096 A2 20000719 EP 1998-938491 19980814 <--
 EP 1019096 B1 20041006
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI
 JP 2001514931 T 20010918 JP 2000-509454 19980814 <--
 AT 278423 T 20041015 AT 1998-938491 19980814 <--
 US 6005020 A 19991221 US 1998-145588 19980902 <--
 US 6028164 A 20000222 US 1999-243379 19990201 <--
 US 6316522 B1 20011113 US 1999-395725 19990914 <--
 US 6403758 B1 20020611 US 1999-436774 19991108 <--
 US 20020035168 A1 20020321 US 2001-957427 20010920 <--
 US 6534560 B2 20030318
 US 20030162861 A1 20030828 US 2003-369777 20030219 <--
 US 6660827 B2 20031209
 US 20040082682 A1 20040429 US 2003-683500 20031010 <--
 US 6946499 B2 20050920
 US 20050038134 A1 20050217 US 2004-928431 20040827 <--
 US 7109255 B2 20060919
 US 20070015844 A1 20070118 US 2006-523482 20060919 <--
 PRAI US 1997-914130 A 19970818 <--
 WO 1998-US16933 W 19980814 <--
 US 1998-145588 A1 19980902 <--
 US 1999-243379 A2 19990201 <--
 US 1999-395725 A1 19990914 <--
 US 2001-957427 A1 20010920 <--
 US 2003-369777 A1 20030219
 US 2003-683500 A1 20031010
 US 2004-928431 A3 20040827

RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 18 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Medical biomembrane substitutes and their manufacture
 AB The biomembrane substitutes, useful for replacing defects in dura mater, pericardium, pleura, peritoneum, serosa, etc., are manufactured by sandwiching a porous interlayer comprising a biodegradable sheet with a pair of collagen films using an adhesive, subjecting the resulting laminate to crosslinking, coating at least one side of the the laminate with a layer of gelatin gel or hyaluronic acid, and subjecting the coated product to crosslinking. The biomembrane substitutes prevent adhesion, promote regeneration of biol. membranes, and are finally replaced with living tissues. A collagen sheet (isolated from human amnion) was laminated with a PGA (polyglycolic acid) mesh sheet soaked with an aqueous gelatin solution, and the mesh sheet side was further laminated with another collagen sheet using an aqueous gelatin solution. The laminate was heated at 140° for 24 h to promote crosslinking. The treated laminate was coated with an aqueous gelatin solution and heated at 120° and ≤-0.08 mPa for 24 h to give a biomembrane substitute. Use of the membrane as a substitute for myocardium was also shown in dogs.
 AN 1998:274705 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
 DN 129:45347
 OREF 129:9407a,9410a
 TI Medical biomembrane substitutes and their manufacture
 IN Shimizu, Yoshihiko; Lee, Ei Koh; Yamamoto, Yasumichi; Kiyotani, Tetsuya; Tsuda, Toru; Teramachi, Masami; Takimoto, Yukinobu; Nakamura, Tatsuo
 PA Amniotec Inc., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 10113384	A	19980506	JP 1996-270415	19961014 <--
	JP 3563216	B2	20040908		
PRAI	JP 1996-270415		19961014 <--		

L37 ANSWER 19 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Photopolymerizable biodegradable hydrogels as tissue contacting materials and controlled-release carriers
AB Hydrogels of polymerized and crosslinked macromers comprising hydrophilic oligomers having biodegradable monomeric or oligomeric extensions, which biodegradable extensions are terminated on free ends with end cap monomers or oligomers capable of polymerization and cross linking are described. The hydrophilic core itself may be degradable, thus combining the core and extension functions. Macromers are polymerized using free radical initiators under the influence of long wavelength UV light, visible light excitation or thermal energy. Biodegrdn. occurs at the linkages within the extension oligomers and results in fragments which are non-toxic and easily removed from the body. Preferred applications for the hydrogels include prevention of adhesion formation after surgical procedures, controlled release of drugs and other bioactive species, temporary protection or separation of tissue surfaces, adhering of sealing tissues together, and preventing the attachment of cells to tissue surfaces.

AN 1995:599622 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 122:322539

OREF 122:58491a,58494a

TI Photopolymerizable biodegradable hydrogels as tissue contacting materials and controlled-release carriers

IN Hubbell, Jeffrey A.; Pathak, Chandrashekhar P.; Sawhney, Amarpreet S.; Desai, Neil P.; Hill, Jennifer L.

PA University of Texas, USA

SO U.S., 34 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 843,485, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 13

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5410016	A	19950425	US 1993-22687	19930301 <--
	US 5380536	A	19950110	US 1991-740703	19910805 <--
	US 5468505	A	19951121	US 1993-165392	19931210 <--
	US 5626863	A	19970506	US 1995-379848	19950127 <--
	US 5567435	A	19961022	US 1995-468364	19950606 <--
	US 5986043	A	19991116	US 1996-700237	19960820 <--
	US 6231892	B1	20010515	US 1997-969910	19971113 <--
	US 6060582	A	20000509	US 1998-128917	19980804 <--
	US 6306922	B1	20011023	US 2000-492011	20000126 <--
	US 20030087985	A1	20030508	US 2001-910663	20010719 <--
	US 20020091229	A1	20020711	US 2001-21508	20011022 <--
	US 6602975	B2	20030805		
PRAI	US 1990-598880	A2	19901015	<--	
	US 1991-740703	A2	19910805	<--	
	US 1992-843485	B2	19920228	<--	
	US 1992-870540	B2	19920420	<--	
	US 1992-958870	A2	19921007	<--	
	US 1993-22687	A2	19930301	<--	

US 1994-336393	A3	19941110	<--
US 1995-379848	A3	19950127	<--
US 1995-468364	A3	19950606	<--
US 1995-510089	B1	19950801	<--
US 1996-700237	A1	19960820	<--
US 1998-128917	A1	19980804	<--
US 2000-492011	A1	20000126	<--

L37 ANSWER 20 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Wound implant materials

AB Wound implant materials comprise a plurality of bioabsorbable microspheres bound together by a bioabsorbable matrix, such as in a freeze-dried collagen matrix. The microspheres preferably comprise over 30% of the volume of the material, and preferably have diams. of 10 μ m to 1500 μ m. The microspheres and/or the matrix preferably comprise a polylactic/polyglycolic copolymer, collagen, crosslinked collagen, hyaluronic acid, crosslinked hyaluronic acid, an alginate or a cellulose derivative. The resulting implants are strong and slowly resorbed. Control over the porosity of the implant is achieved.

AN 1995:594543 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 122:322573

OREF 122:58495a,58498a

TI Wound implant materials

IN Arnold, Peter Stuart

PA Johnson and Johnson Medical Inc., USA

SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: BAXXDU

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 2281861	A	19950322	GB 1993-19447	19930921 <--
GB 2281861	B	19970820		
IN 181994	A1	19981128	IN 1994-CA726	19940909 <--
ZA 9407063	A	19960313	ZA 1994-7063	19940913 <--
CA 2132368	A1	19950322	CA 1994-2132368	19940919 <--
EP 648480	A2	19950419	EP 1994-306874	19940920 <--
EP 648480	B1	20001220		
EP 648480	A3	20001220		
R: AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, IT, LI, PT				
JP 07204261	A	19950808	JP 1994-250117	19940920 <--
JP 3034769	B2	20000417		
AT 198137	T	20010115	AT 1994-306874	19940920 <--
ES 2154284	T3	20010401	ES 1994-306874	19940920 <--
PT 648480	T	20010430	PT 1994-306874	19940920 <--
US 5766631	A	19980616	US 1995-461791	19950605 <--
PRAI GB 1993-19447	A	19930921	<--	
US 1994-309828	A3	19940921	<--	

=> d his

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L1 STRUCTURE uploaded

L2 0 S L1

L3 84 S L1 SSS FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:34:26 ON 15 JUL 2008
L4 28 S L3
L5 22 S L4 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:44:45 ON 15 JUL 2008
L6 STRUCTURE uploaded
L7 0 S L6
L8 1 S L6 SSS FULL

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L9 1 S L8

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EXP MALONONITR/CN
L10 1 S E6
EXP CYANOACET/CN
EXP CYANOACETATE/CN
L11 1 S (E3-E5)
EXP CYANOACETIC ACID/CN
L12 1 S E3
EXP MALON/CN
EXP MALONATE/CN
L13 1 S E3

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:00:22 ON 15 JUL 2008
L14 9723 S L10-L13
L15 11846 S N-ACETYLGLUCOSAMINE
L16 0 S L14 AND L15

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:00:50 ON 15 JUL 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:03:00 ON 15 JUL 2008
L17 106132 S CARBANION OR MALON? OR CYANOACET?
L18 32 S L15 AND L17

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:03:02 ON 15 JUL 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:03:17 ON 15 JUL 2008
L19 18 S L18 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:03:20 ON 15 JUL 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:03:29 ON 15 JUL 2008

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:03:30 ON 15 JUL 2008

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L21 9 S L20
L22 STRUCTURE uploaded
L23 4 S L22
L24 115 S L22 SSS FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:28:21 ON 15 JUL 2008
L25 97 S L24
L26 33 S (L24/THU) OR (L24/BIOL)
L27 28 S L26 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:00:21 ON 15 JUL 2008

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:01:38 ON 15 JUL 2008

L28 30151 S HYALURON?
L29 667344 S (BLOCK POLYMER) OR COPOLYMER
L30 34080 S (POLYETHYLENE OXIDE) OR (POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE) OR POLYGLYCOLIC
S L1 AND L2 AND L3
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:01:41 ON 15 JUL 2008
L31 0 S L1
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:01:42 ON 15 JUL 2008
L32 0 S L31
L33 0 S L32 AND L2 AND L3
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:01:43 ON 15 JUL 2008
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:25 ON 15 JUL 2008
L34 501 S L28 AND L29 AND L30
L35 133 S L34 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:02:30 ON 15 JUL 2008
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:53 ON 15 JUL 2008
L36 300744 S CROSSLINK?
L37 20 S L35 AND L36
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:02:55 ON 15 JUL 2008
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:03:07 ON 15 JUL 2008
FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 16:03:09 ON 15 JUL 2008

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	1047.33
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-76.00

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 16:03:18 ON 15 JUL 2008

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:X

LOGINID:SSPTAEX01623

PASSWORD:

* * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * *
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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	1047.33

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
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=> file hcplus		
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
FULL ESTIMATED COST	ENTRY	SESSION
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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	ENTRY	SESSION
	0.00	-76.00

FILE 'HCPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:19:05 ON 15 JUL 2008
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 PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2008 VOL 149 ISS 3
 FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2008 (20080714/ED)

HCplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s hyaluron?

L38 30151 HYALURON?

=> s pluronic

L39 8489 PLURONIC

=> s (polyethylene oxide) and ((polypropylene oxide) or polylactic or polyglycolic)

386595 POLYETHYLENE
1884942 OXIDE
14003 POLYETHYLENE OXIDE
(POLYETHYLENE(W)OXIDE)
184665 POLYPROPYLENE
1884942 OXIDE
2659 POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE
(POLYPROPYLENE(W)OXIDE)
9329 POLYLACTIC
2415 POLYGLYCOLIC

L40 1049 (POLYETHYLENE OXIDE) AND ((POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE) OR POLYLACTIC OR POLYGLYCOLIC)

=> s block or copolymer

271163 BLOCK
665535 COPOLYMER
L41 852792 BLOCK OR COPOLYMER

=> s joint or cartilage or implant or biocompatible

101469 JOINT
29680 CARTILAGE
41661 IMPLANT
15131 BIOCOMPATIBLE
L42 177745 JOINT OR CARTILAGE OR IMPLANT OR BIOCOMPATIBLE

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.69	1050.14
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-76.00

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:19:09 ON 15 JUL 2008
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LAST RELOADED: Jul 11, 2008 (20080711/UP).

=> file hcplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.12	1050.26
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-76.00

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2008 VOL 149 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2008 (20080714/ED)

HCPlus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s 138 and 139 and 141

L43 66 L38 AND L39 AND L41

=> s 138 and 140 and 141

L44 22 L38 AND L40 AND L41

=> s 143 and (PY<2003 or AY<2003 or PRY<2003)

22935573 PY<2003

4491675 AY<2003

3959741 PRY<2003

L45 27 L43 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> s 144 and (PY<2003 or AY<2003 or PRY<2003)

22935573 PY<2003

4491675 AY<2003

3959741 PRY<2003

L46 8 L44 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.69	1052.95
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-76.00

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Jul 11, 2008 (20080711/UP).

=> file hcplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	1053.01
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-76.00

FILE 'HCPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:20:35 ON 15 JUL 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Jul 2008 VOL 149 ISS 3
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jul 2008 (20080714/ED)

HCplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s 145 or 146

L47 34 L45 OR L46

=> file stnguide

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	2.69	1055.70
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-76.00

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:20:36 ON 15 JUL 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Jul 11, 2008 (20080711/UP).

=> d 147 1-34 ti abs bib
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'HCPLUS' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L47 ANSWER 1 OF 34 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Biodegradable injectable implants containing glycolic acid
AB This invention is directed to the field of medical implants, and more specifically to biodegradable injectable implants and their methods of manufacture and use. The injectable implants disclosed herein comprise glycolic acid and biocompatible/bioabsorbable polymeric particles containing a polymer of lactic acid. The particles are small enough to be injected through a needle but large enough to avoid engulfment by macrophages. The injectables of this invention may be in a pre-activated solid form or an activated form (e.g., injectable suspension or emulsion).
AN 2008:5995 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 148:85792
TI Biodegradable injectable implants containing glycolic acid
IN Caseres, Crisoforo Peralta; De Lagarde, Daniel Leon
PA Medgraft Microtech, Inc., Spain
SO U.S., 22pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 2,283, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 7314636	B2	20080101	US 2002-186183	20020628 <--
	US 20030093157	A1	20030515		
	CN 1538825	A	20041020	CN 2002-815171	20020628 <--
	US 20080166386	A1	20080710	US 2007-960468	20071219 <--
PRAI	MX 2001-PA6732	A	20010629	<--	
	US 2001-2283	B2	20011205	<--	
	US 2002-186183	A3	20020628	<--	

RE.CNT 55 THERE ARE 55 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 2 OF 34 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Biocompatible coatings for stents

AB A coating for a medical device, particularly for a stent, is described. The coating comprises a polymer and a biol. responsive compound. The coating can also contain a drug to provide enhanced therapeutic effect.

AN 2006:340724 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 144:357811

TI Biocompatible coatings for stents

IN Hossainy, Syed F. A.

PA Advanced Cardiovascular Systems, Inc., USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 260,182, now abandoned.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20060078588	A1	20060413	US 2005-288754	20051128 <--
PRAI	US 2002-260182	B1	20020927	<--	

L47 ANSWER 3 OF 34 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Medical devices having nanoporous layers and methods for making the same

AB The present invention relates generally to medical devices with therapy eluting components and methods for making same. More specifically, the invention relates to implantable medical devices having at least one porous layer, and methods for making such devices, and loading such devices with therapeutic agents. A mixture or alloy is placed on the surface of a medical device, then one component of the mixture or alloy is generally removed without generally removing the other components of the mixture or alloy. In some embodiments, a porous layer is adapted for bonding non-metallic coating, including drug eluting polymeric coatings. A porous layer may have a random pore structure or an oriented or directional grain porous structure. One embodiment of the invention relates to medical devices, including vascular stents, having at least one porous layer adapted to resist stenosis or cellular proliferation without requiring elution of therapeutic agents.

AN 2006:164445 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 144:240023

TI Medical devices having nanoporous layers and methods for making the same

IN Lye, Whye-Kei; Reed, Michael; Owens, Gary; Wamhoff, Biran; Hudson, Matthew; Karen, Looi
PA Setagon, Inc., USA; University of Virginia Patent Foundation
SO PCT Int. Appl., 133 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2006020742	A2	20060223	WO 2005-US28490	20050811
	WO 2006020742	A3	20060504		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	US 20050070989	A1	20050331	US 2004-918853	20040813 <--
	AU 2005272790	A2	20060223	AU 2005-272790	20050811
	AU 2005272790	A1	20060223		
	CA 2577197	A1	20060223	CA 2005-2577197	20050811
	EP 1786363	A2	20070523	EP 2005-779808	20050811
	R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
	JP 20080509742	T	20080403	JP 2007-525778	20050811
	KR 2007063511	A	20070619	KR 2007-705886	20070313
PRAI	US 2004-918853	A	20040813		
	US 2004-602542P	P	20040818		
	US 2004-613165P	P	20040924		
	US 2005-664376P	P	20050323		
	US 2005-699302P	P	20050714		
	US 2002-426106P	P	20021113	<--	
	US 2003-713244	A2	20031113		
	WO 2005-US28490	W	20050811		

L47 ANSWER 4 OF 34 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Lubricating oil concentrates with sanitizing, cleaning, and antimicrobial properties, especially for beverage processing conveyors
AB Concs. for food-grade lubricating oils with sanitizing, antimicrobial, and cleaning properties, especially for lubrication of beverage conveyors, consist of benzoic acid (in addition to other acids, such as phosphoric acid and lactic acid) and ≥ 1 anionic surfactant, in which the ingredients are generally regarded as safe (GRAS, by U.S. FDA stds.) for use in food processing. The lubricating oils have a pH ≤ 5.0 . Addnl. acidifying agents include acetic acid, adipic acid, ascorbic acid, citric acid, dehydroacetic acid, erythorbic acid, fumaric acid, etc. Anionic surfactants include sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate, sodium α -olefinsulfonate, sodium diocylsulfosuccinate, and sodium decylactate. The composition can also include a sequestering agent, such as citric acid, EDTA, Na dihydrogen phosphate, calcium citrate, monobasic calcium phosphate, iso-Pr citrate, etc.
AN 2005:431378 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 142:449245
TI Lubricating oil concentrates with sanitizing, cleaning, and antimicrobial

properties, especially for beverage processing conveyors
 IN Lopes, John A.
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 657,902,
 abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20050107267	A1	20050519	US 2004-20608	20041222
	US 200404048755	A1	20040311	US 2003-657902	20030909 <--
	US 6953772	B2	20051011		
PRAI	US 2003-657902	B2	20030909		
	US 2000-219256P	P	20000718	<--	
	US 2001-908527	A2	20010718	<--	

L47 ANSWER 5 OF 34 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Compositions of polyacids and polyethers for reducing adhesions
 AB The present invention relates to improved methods for making and using bioadhesive, bioresorbable, anti-adhesion compns. made of intermacromol. complexes of carboxyl-containing polysaccharides, polyethers, polyacids, polyalkylene oxides, multivalent cations and/or polycations. The polymers are associated with each other, and are then either dried into membranes or sponges, or are used as fluids or microspheres. Bioresorbable, bioadhesive, anti-adhesion compns. are useful in surgery to prevent the formation and reformation of post-surgical adhesions. The compns. are designed to breakdown in-vivo, and thus be removed from the body. Membranes are inserted during surgery either dry or optionally after conditioning in aqueous solns. The anti-adhesion, bioadhesive, bioresorptive, antithrombogenic and phys. properties of such membranes and gels can be varied as needed by carefully adjusting the pH and/or cation content of the polymer casting solns., polyacid composition, the polyalkylene oxide composition, or by conditioning the membranes prior to surgical use. Multi-layered membranes can be made and used to provide further control over the phys. and biol. properties of antiadhesion membranes. Membranes and gels can be used concurrently. Antiadhesion compns. may also be used to lubricate tissues and/or medical instruments, and/or deliver drugs to the surgical site and release them locally. Neutral and moderately acidified CM cellulose-polyethylene oxide membranes were prepared

AN 2005:254448 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
 DN 142:322873
 TI Compositions of polyacids and polyethers for reducing adhesions
 IN Schwartz, Herbert E.; Blackmore, John M.; Cortese, Stephanie M.; Oppelt, William G.

PA Fziomed, Inc., USA
 SO U.S., 73 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 23,097.
 CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 7

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6869938	B1	20050322	US 1999-472110	19991227 <--
	US 5906997	A	19990525	US 1997-877649	19970617 <--
	US 6034140	A	20000307	US 1998-23097	19980213 <--
	CA 2366880	A1	20001012	CA 2000-2366880	20000323 <--
	WO 2000059516	A1	20001012	WO 2000-US7963	20000323 <--

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,

CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,
 ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,
 LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,
 SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
 DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
 CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 EP 1181023 A1 20020227 EP 2000-921450 20000323 <--
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
 JP 2003530136 T 20031014 JP 2000-609079 20000323 <--
 AU 778853 B2 20041223 AU 2000-41770 20000323 <--
 US 20020010150 A1 20020124 US 2001-843588 20010426 <--
 US 20030152522 A1 20030814 US 2003-371124 20030220 <--
 US 7265098 B2 20070904
 US 20040096422 A1 20040520 US 2003-666804 20030919 <--
 US 20050074495 A1 20050407 US 2004-995448 20041123 <--
 PRAI US 1997-877649 A3 19970617 <--
 US 1998-23097 A2 19980213 <--
 US 1999-127571P P 19990402 <--
 US 1999-472110 A 19991227 <--
 WO 2000-US7963 W 20000323 <--
 US 2000-200457P P 20000428 <--
 US 2000-200637P P 20000428 <--
 US 2001-843194 A3 20010426 <--
 RE.CNT 64 THERE ARE 64 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 6 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI A method for controlling gelation kinetics of vinyl polymer hydrogels useful for repairing intervertebral disks or articulated joints
 AB The method controllably makes a vinyl polymer hydrogel having desired phys. properties without chemical crosslinks or radiation, includes the steps of: (1) providing a vinyl polymer solution comprising a vinyl polymer dissolved in a first solvent; (2) heating the vinyl polymer solution to a temperature elevated above the m.p. of the phys. assocns. of the vinyl polymer, (3) mixing the vinyl polymer solution with a gellant, wherein the resulting mixture has a higher Flory interaction parameter than the vinyl polymer solution; (4) inducing gelation of the mixture of vinyl polymer solution and gellant; and (5) controlling the gelation rate to form a viscoelastic solution, wherein workability is maintained for a predetd. period, thereby making a vinyl polymer hydrogel having the desired phys. property. A typical example of vinyl polymers used is poly(vinyl alc.) and the gellant is selected from salts, alcs., polyols, amino acids, sugars, proteins, polysaccharides or/and mixture thereof.

AN 2004:722934 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 141:226404

TI A method for controlling gelation kinetics of vinyl polymer hydrogels useful for repairing intervertebral disks or articulated joints

IN Ruberti, Jeffrey W.; Braithwaite, Gavin J. C.

PA Cambridge Polymer Group, Inc., USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 58 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 631,491.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20040171740	A1	20040902	US 2004-771852	20040204 <--
	US 2004092653	A1	20040513	US 2003-631491	20030731 <--
	AU 2005214358	A1	20050901	AU 2005-214358	20050204

CA 2555226	A1	20050901	CA 2005-2555226	20050204
WO 2005080477	A2	20050901	WO 2005-US4773	20050204
WO 2005080477	A3	20051110		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, SM, US				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1713851	A2	20061025	EP 2005-751023	20050204
R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
JP 2007520622	T	20070726	JP 2006-552378	20050204
US 20060270781	A1	20061130	US 2006-462799	20060807 <--
US 20070054990	A1	20070308	US 2006-462813	20060807 <--
PRAI US 2002-400899P	P	20020802	<--	
US 2003-631491	A2	20030731		
US 2004-771852	A	20040204		
WO 2004-US3135	A	20040204		
WO 2005-US4773	W	20050204		

L47 ANSWER 7 OF 34 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI NELL peptide expression systems using insect or mammalian cells, bone formation activity of recombinant NELL proteins, and therapeutic uses
 AB The invention generally relates to a bone growth factors, and more particularly to compns. including NELL1 (Nel-like 1), articles of manufacture including NELL1 and methods of using NELL1 to induce bone formation. Protein and cDNA sequences provided for NELL1 and NELL2 proteins from human, rat, and mouse. This invention pertains to the discovery that the human NELL-1 gene induces or upregulates bone mineralization. The NELL-1 gene or gene product thus provides a convenient target for screening for modulators of bone mineralization. In addition, NELL-1 can be used to facilitate repair of bone fractures and/or to generally increase bone d. This invention also provides methods for the expression and purification of NELL1 and NELL2 peptides. It was a discovery of this invention that NELL1 and NELL2 peptides could be expressed at high levels in insect cells, and that the NELL1 and NELL2 peptides expressed in an insect system were functional forms of the protein. COS7 mammalian cells can be used to produce NELL1 and NELL2 proteins at low levels, but require serum-containing medium for the expression. Recombinant rat NELL1 and NELL2 were produced in insect "High five cells" (BTI-TN-5B1-4), and bone formation activity of NELL1 was demonstrated. Transgenic mice model was used to demonstrate the effect of NELL1 expression on Cbfal deficiency induced developmental defects.

AN 2004:702036 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 141:218988

TI NELL peptide expression systems using insect or mammalian cells, bone formation activity of recombinant NELL proteins, and therapeutic uses

IN Ting, Kang; Kuroda, Shunichi; Wu, Ben

PA The Regents of the University of California, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 152 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 7

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

PI	WO 2004072100	A2	20040826	WO 2004-US3808	20040209
	WO 2004072100	A3	20070315		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, AP, EA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, EP, OA				
CA 2515208	A1	20040826	CA 2004-2515208	20040209	
EP 1594889	A2	20051116	EP 2004-709500	20040209	
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
CN 101018562	A	20070815	CN 2004-80009450	20040209	
JP 2007524360	T	20070830	JP 2006-503442	20040209	
US 20060292670	A1	20061228	US 2005-544553	20050805	
US 20070134291	A1	20070614	US 2006-594510	20061107 <--	
US 20070128697	A1	20070607	US 2006-601529	20061117	
PRAI US 2003-445672P	P	20030207			
WO 2003-US28281	A	20030915			
US 1999-412297	A1	19991005 <--			
US 2002-410846P	P	20020913 <--			
WO 2003-US29281	A	20030915			
WO 2004-US3808	W	20040209			
US 2005-653722P	P	20050216			
US 2005-544553	A2	20050805			
US 2005-527786	A2	20050928			
WO 2006-US5473	A2	20060216			
US 2006-392294	A2	20060328			
US 2006-544553	A2	20060515			

L47 ANSWER 8 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Hyaluronic acid derivatives and processes for preparing the same
 AB The present invention provides hyaluronic acid derivs. with
 hyaluronic acid crosslinked to glycol polymer by amide bonds,
 including a derivative in which a hyaluronic acid is crosslinked to
 the free amine group-introduced terminal of a glycol polymer by an amide
 bond, and a derivative in which a hyaluronic acid is crosslinked to
 a glycol polymer via a chitosan, and its preparation process. The
 hyaluronic acid derivs. according to the present invention are
 biocompatible and have a very high viscoelasticity, and thus can be used
 in the form of gel, film or thread, for various purposes such as
 biomaterials for post-operative adhesion-prevention gel, dermal
 augmentation, correction of facial wrinkles, osteoarthritic visco
 supplement, plastic surgery, drug delivery, etc.

AN 2004:220370 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
 DN 140:255240
 TI Hyaluronic acid derivatives and processes for preparing the same
 IN Cho, Kwang Yong; Kim, Jin Hoon; Lee, Jae Young; Moon, Tae Seok; Min, Byung
 Hyuk
 PA Lg Life Sciences Ltd., S. Korea
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2004022603	A1	20040318	WO 2003-KR1787	20030901 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	KR 2004020789	A	20040309	KR 2003-57234	20030819 <--
	AU 2003258848	A1	20040329	AU 2003-258848	20030901 <--
PRAI	KR 2002-52735	A	20020903	<--	
	WO 2003-KR1787	W	20030901		
RE.CNT	6	THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT			

L47 ANSWER 9 OF 34 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Medical instrument to be implanted in the body

AB It is intended to provide a medical instrument to be implanted in the body which can be directly and topically applied to a hollow structure in the body, inhibits the proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells, improves the functions of vascular endothelial cells to thereby promote the endothelialization of vessels and thus surely inhibits restenosis. Namely, a medical instrument to be implanted in the body which comprises the main unit, a vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation inhibitor and a vascular endothelial cell function improving agent loaded on the main unit and from which a vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation inhibitor and the vascular endothelial cell function improving agent are released into a hollow structure in the body. A mixture of simvastatin, rapamycin, and polylactic acid in dichloroethane was sprayed on the surface of stainless steel stent body.

AN 2004:182681 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 140:205209

TI Medical instrument to be implanted in the body

IN Hirahara, Ichiro; Sugimoto, Ryota; Yasuda, Kenichi

PA Terumo Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004017939	A1	20040304	WO 2003-JP10510	20030820 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GO, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003257624	A1	20040311	AU 2003-257624	20030820 <--
PRAI	JP 2002-238730	A	20020820	<--	
	WO 2003-JP10510	W	20030820		
RE.CNT	7	THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD			

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 10 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Synergistic antimicrobial ophthalmic and dermatologic preparations containing chlorite and hydrogen peroxide
 AB An anti-microbial composition for providing a therapeutic application onto a living being is disclosed. The composition includes from about 0.001 weight % to about 0.20 weight % chlorite compound and from about 0.001 weight % to about 0.05 weight % peroxy compound. The anti-microbial composition of the present invention is composed to remain intact without being degraded to generate chlorine dioxide during storage at about a room temperature. The anti-microbial composition of the present invention is at a pH range between about 6.0 and about 8.8. A human patient having psoriasis plaques present on both arms was treated twice daily application to plaques on the left arm only, of a chlorite/peroxide solution having the following formulation: sodium chlorite 0.06, hydrogen peroxide 0.01, HPMC 2.0, boric acid 0.15, HCl or NaOH to adjust pH 7.4 and purified water q.s. to volume 100%. The chlorite/peroxide treated psoriatic plaques on the right arm began to become less severe within 24 h of beginning treatment and had substantially disappeared within three days of beginning treatment. However, the triamcinolone acetonide treated psoriatic plaques present on the left arm remained unchanged and inflamed during the two week treatment period.

AN 2004:162219 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
 DN 140:187432
 TI Synergistic antimicrobial ophthalmic and dermatologic preparations containing chlorite and hydrogen peroxide
 IN Karagoezian, Hampar L.
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 911,638.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20040037891	A1	20040226	US 2003-614646	20030707 <--
	US 20020064565	A1	20020530	US 2001-911638	20010723 <--
	US 6592907	B2	20030715		
	WO 2005007174	A2	20050127	WO 2004-US20626	20040628
	WO 2005007174	A3	20050414		
	W: AB, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP	1641472	A2	20060405	EP 2004-756226	20040628
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
CN	1845747	A	20061011	CN 2004-8002544	20040628
JP	2007527390	T	20070927	JP 2006-518689	20040628
MX	2006PA00257	A	20060703	MX 2006-PA257	20060106

IN 2006DN00324	A	20070817	IN 2006-DN324	20060118
US 20060127497	A1	20060615	US 2006-340186	20060126 <--
US 20070104798	A1	20070510	US 2006-633355	20061204 <--
PRAI US 1999-412174	B2	19991004	<--	
US 2001-911638	A2	20010723	<--	
US 2003-614646	A	20030707		
WO 2004-US20626	W	20040628		

L47 ANSWER 11 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Silicone blends and composites for drug delivery
 AB The present invention provides a composition for use in delivering a drug into the body of a mammal, wherein the composition comprises silicone elastomer, an adjuvant polymer, and the drug. This composition may be part of an implantable medical device, such as a stent or a vascular or other graft or sheath, among other configurations. When the compns. are used as coating, the coating may further include a top-coat of silicone or silicone and adjuvant polymer mixture. For a hydrophilic drug, Tranilast, it was shown that the incorporation of PEG increases the initial burst rate, while decreasing the subsequent steady state release rate. Release of the drug was not zero order and leveled off to zero after 21 days. Adding a topcoat to the Tranilast/silicone coating somewhat leveled off the initial burst, but did not extend the release past 21 days.
 AN 2004:2750 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
 DN 140:47582
 TI Silicone blends and composites for drug delivery
 IN Ratner, Buddy; Kwok, Connie; Walline, Katie; Johnston, Erika; Miller, Robert J.
 PA Genzyme Corporation, USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004000382	A1	20031231	WO 2003-US19676	20030620 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, RU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003279253	A1	20040106	AU 2003-279253	20030620 <--
EP 1534355	A1	20050601	EP 2003-761233	20030620 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 20060204537	A1	20060914	US 2005-518562	20051117 <--
PRAI US 2002-390665P	P	20020621	<--	
WO 2003-US19676	W	20030620		

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 12 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Hydrogels having enhanced elasticity and mechanical strength properties
 AB Hydrogels having improved elasticity and mech. strength properties are obtained by subjecting a hydrogel formulation containing a strengthening agent to chemical or phys. crosslinking conditions subsequent to initial gel

formation. Superporous hydrogels having improved elasticity and mech. strength properties are similarly obtained whenever the hydrogel formulation is provided with a foaming agent. Interpenetrating networks of polymer chains comprised of primary polymer(s) and strengthening polymer(s) are thereby formed. The primary polymer affords capillary-based water sorption properties while the strengthening polymer imparts significantly enhanced mech. strength and elasticity to the hydrogel or superporous hydrogel. Suitable strengthening agents can be natural or synthetic polymers, polyelectrolytes, or neutral, hydrophilic polymers. Thus, 50% acrylamide solution 500, 1.0% N,N-methylenebisacrylamide solution 100, 10.0% Pluronic F 127 solution 50, glacial acetic acid 50, and 2% aqueous sodium alginate solution 1500 μ l were mixed, 50 μ l 20% ammonium persulfate solution and 50 μ l 20% N,N,N',N'-tetramethylenediamine solution was added therein, 30 mg sodium bicarbonate was added therein and reacted, poured into an 30% aqueous calcium chloride solution, washed, and dried

to give a porous hydrogel with good stretching, compression, and bending stress resistance.

AN 2003:855982 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 139:338810

TI Hydrogels having enhanced elasticity and mechanical strength properties
IN Omidian, Hossein; Qiu, Yong; Yang, Shicheng; Kim, Dukjoon; Park, Haesun;
Park, Kinam

PA Purdue Research Foundation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 91 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003089506	A1	20031030	WO 2003-US12340	20030422 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003234159	A1	20031103	AU 2003-234159	20030422 <--
US	20030232895	A1	20031218	US 2003-420323	20030422 <--
	US 6960617	B2	20051101		
PRAI	US 2002-374388P	P	20020422	<--	
	WO 2003-US12340	W	20030422		
RE.CNT 2	THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

L47 ANSWER 13 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Hyaluronic acid modification product

AB Disclosed is a safe hyaluronic acid base material that is suitable for use in practicable hyaluronic acid pharmaceuticals capable of flow at room temperature and having such a low viscosity that injection thereof is easy, the hyaluronic acid pharmaceuticals residing in a joint cavity for a prolonged period of time while exerting a sedative action. More specifically, there is provided a hyaluronic acid modification product comprising hyaluronic acid and/or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof bonded with a block polymer selected from among PEO-PPO-PEO, PPO-PEO-PPO,

PEO-PLGA-PEO, PLGA-PEO-PLGA, PEO-PLA-PEO and PLA-PEO-PLA. The hyaluronic acid modification product, despite capable of flow at room temperature and having low viscosity so as to ease handling, can have viscoelastic properties thereof rapidly increased after injection into an organism, so that it is highly useful in treatment of joint diseases, aid in surgical operation, repair of tissue, etc. as a novel practicable main ingredient of hyaluronic acid pharmaceuticals.

AN 2003:837014 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 139:323747

TI Hyaluronic acid modification product

IN Shimoboji, Tsuyoshi

PA Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisya, Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003087019	A1	20031023	WO 2003-JP4949	20030418 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KE, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003235248	A1	20031027	AU 2003-235248	20030418 <--
	EP 1496037	A1	20050112	EP 2003-719136	20030418 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	US 20050164980	A1	20050728	US 2004-511707	20041015 <--
PRAI	JP 2002-116508	A	20020418	<--	
	JP 2002-209429	A	20020718	<--	
	JP 2002-331551	A	20021115	<--	
	WO 2003-JP4949	W	20030418		
RE.CNT 5	THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

L47 ANSWER 14 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Degradable porous materials with high surface areas and their preparation

AB The title method comprises (a) mixing a degradable or partially degradable polymer with a mixed solvent, where the mixed solvent comprises a ratio >1:1 of a first solvent to second solvent, (b) gelling the mixture, (c) and treating the gel under conditions (e.g. freezing) where a substantially solvent-free porous structure is created having a porosity .gtorsim.80%; where the material is mech. strong and has a complex porous structure with nano fibrous architecture. If the solvent is a mixture of e.g. dioxane and pyridine with a ratio of dioxane/pyridine higher than 1:1, certain complex architectures can be generated with pore sizes \leq 300 μ m and sp. surface areas 10-500 m²/g. The partially degradable polymer may be copolymerd. with a non-degradable polymer.

AN 2003:300537 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 138:322318

TI Degradable porous materials with high surface areas and their preparation

IN Ma, Peter X.

PA The Regents of the University of Michigan, USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 20030073158	A1	20030417	US 2002-271489	20021016 <--
US 7151120	B2	20061219		
WO 2003033580	A2	20030424	WO 2002-US33000	20021016 <--
WO 2003033580	A3	20030710		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KE, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002335039	A1	20030428	AU 2002-335039	20021016 <--
PRAI US 2001-330205P	P	20011017	<--	
US 2001-330335P	P	20011017	<--	
WO 2002-US33000	W	20021016	<--	

RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 15 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Bone regeneration method

AB A method is provided for rapidly forming the bone tissues possessing such a mech. strength, shape and size as being usable in transplantation therapy. The normal regenerated bone tissues obtained by this method, and the bone-treating materials using the regenerated bone tissues are also provided. The bone tissues suited for transplantation therapy and possessed with the specific shape and size are formed and regenerated by proliferating mesenchymal stem cells or osteoblasts with multipotency in the fibrous and/or porous material capable of serving as a scaffold for these cells.

AN 2003:173479 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>

DN 138:217865

TI Bone regeneration method

IN Hata, Jun-Ichi; Umezawa, Akihiro; Tateishi, Tetsuya; Ushida, Takashi; Chen, Guoping

PA National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2003018077	A1	20030306	WO 2002-JP8420	20020821 <--
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
EP 1433487	A1	20040630	EP 2002-796177	20020821 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 20040241145	A1	20041202	US 2004-487279	20040623 <--
PRAI JP 2001-251365	A	20010822	<--	
WO 2002-JP8420	W	20020821	<--	

RE.CNT 6

THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 16 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Biodegradable injectable implants and related methods of manufacture and use
 AB This invention is directed to the field of medical implants, and more specifically to biodegradable injectable implants and their methods of manufacture and use. The injectable implants disclosed herein comprise glycolic acid and bio-compatible/bio-absorbable polymeric particles containing a polymer of lactic acid. The particles are small enough to be injected through a needle but large enough to avoid engulfment by macrophages. The injectables of this invention may be in a pre-activated solid form or an activated form (e.g., injectable suspension or emulsion). For example, a lyophilized composition was prepared containing glycolic acid 0.07 mg, poly(lactic acid) spheres 200.0 mg, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 118.33 mg, D-mannitol 170.0 mg, pH stabilizer (phosphate buffer) 0.50 mg, and surfactant (Tween 80) 1.20 mg. The composition was activated extemporaneously with 5.5 mL water to obtain an injectable preparation

AN 2003:76525 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 138:142458

TI Biodegradable injectable implants and related methods of manufacture and use

IN Caseres, Crisoforo Peralta; D'Lagarde, Daniel Leon

PA Medgraft Microtech, Inc., Mex.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003007782	A2	20030130	WO 2002-US20802	20020628 <--
	WO 2003007782	A3	20030424		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2452412	A1	20030130	CA 2002-2452412	20020628 <--
	AU 2002315505	A1	20030303	AU 2002-315505	20020628 <--
	AU 2002315505	B2	20080117		
	EP 1411861	A2	20040428	EP 2002-742366	20020628 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, SL, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	BR 2002010722	A	20040720	BR 2002-10722	20020628 <--
	CN 1538825	A	20041020	CN 2002-815171	20020628 <--
	JP 2005508669	T	20050407	JP 2003-513396	20020628 <--
	MX 2004PA00156	A	20050606	MX 2004-PA156	20040107 <--
	HK 1069099	A1	20080314	HK 2005-102438	20050322 <--
PRAI	MX 2001-PA6732	A	20010629	<--	
	US 2001-2283	A	20011205	<--	
	MX 2001-6732	A	20010629	<--	
	WO 2002-US20802	W	20020628	<--	

L47 ANSWER 17 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Microfabricated biopolymer scaffolds and method of making same
AB The invention is a series of soft lithog. methods for the microfabrication of biopolymer (e.g., hydroxycarboxylic acid-based polyesters) scaffolds for use in tissue engineering and the development of artificial organs. The methods present a wide range of possibilities to construct two-and three-dimensional scaffolds with desired characteristics according to the final application. The methods utilize an elastomer (e.g., silicone) mold which the biopolymer scaffold is cast. The methods allow for the rapid and inexpensive production of biopolymer scaffolds with limited specialized equipment and user expertise.

AN 2003:42183 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 138:90919

TI Microfabricated biopolymer scaffolds and method of making same

IN Bathia, Sangeeta N.

PA The Regents of the University of California, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003004254	A1	20030116	WO 2002-US21207	20020702 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KE, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002315524	A1	20030121	AU 2002-315524	20020702 <--
	US 20050008675	A1	20050113	US 2003-750293	20031231 <--
PRAI	US 2001-302879P	P	20010703	<--	
	WO 2002-US21207	W	20020702	<--	
RE.CNT	4	THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD			
	ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

L47 ANSWER 18 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Method and pharmaceutical compositions using anti-microtubule agents for treating multiple sclerosis and other inflammatory diseases
AB Methods and compns. for treating or preventing inflammatory diseases, e.g. psoriasis or multiple sclerosis, are provided, comprising delivering to the site of inflammation an anti-microtubule agent (e.g. paclitaxel), or analog or derivative thereof.

AN 2002:960660 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 138:19488

TI Method and pharmaceutical compositions using anti-microtubule agents for treating multiple sclerosis and other inflammatory diseases

IN Hunter, William L.

PA Angiotech Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Can.

SO U.S., 180 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Appl. 2002 37,919.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI	US 6495579	B1	20021217	US 1998-88546	19980601 <--
	US 2002037919	A1	20020328	US 1997-980549	19971201 <--
	US 6515016	B2	20030204		
	CA 2607067	A1	19980611	CA 1997-2607067	19971202 <--
	EP 1070502	A2	20010124	EP 2000-123557	19971202 <--
	EP 1070502	A3	20011017		
	EP 1070502	B1	20030604		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	EP 1090637	A2	20010411	EP 2000-123537	19971202 <--
	EP 1090637	A3	20010912		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	EP 1092433	A2	20010418	EP 2000-123534	19971202 <--
	EP 1092433	A3	20010912		
	EP 1092433	B1	20030806		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 2002226399	A	20020814	JP 2001-401899	19971202 <--
	EP 1582210	A2	20051005	EP 2005-11601	19971202 <--
	EP 1582210	A3	20051012		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	CN 1679937	A	20051012	CN 2005-10054770	19971202 <--
	CN 101011576	A	20070808	CN 2006-10099927	19971202 <--
	CN 101195028	A	20080611	CN 2006-10099985	19971202 <--
	WO 9962510	A2	19991209	WO 1999-CA464	19990601 <--
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2002013298	A1	20020131	US 1999-368463	19990804 <--
	US 20020183380	A1	20021205	US 2002-67467	20020205 <--
	US 6689803	B2	20040210		
	US 20030157187	A1	20030821	US 2002-172737	20020613 <--
	US 20050249770	A1	20051110	US 2005-102587	20050408 <--
	AU 2006220416	A1	20061026	AU 2006-220416	20060920
	US 20080113035	A1	20080515	US 2007-891651	20070810 <--
	US 20080153900	A1	20080626	US 2007-891661	20070810 <--
PRAI	US 1996-32215P	P	19961202	<--	
	US 1997-63087P	P	19971024	<--	
	US 1997-980549	A2	19971201	<--	
	CA 1997-2273240	A3	19971202	<--	
	CN 1997-181581	A3	19971202	<--	
	CN 2005-10054770	A3	19971202	<--	
	EP 1997-945697	A3	19971202	<--	
	EP 2000-123537	A3	19971202	<--	
	JP 1998-524997	A3	19971202	<--	
	US 1998-88546	A	19980601	<--	
	US 1999-368463	B1	19990804	<--	
	US 1999-368871	A1	19990804	<--	
	US 2002-172737	B1	20020613	<--	
	AU 2004-200715	A3	20040220		
	US 2005-102587	B1	20050408		

RE.CNT 171 THERE ARE 171 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Pharmaceutical compositions comprising crystals of polymeric carrier-stabilized antibodies and fragments for therapeutic uses

AB Methods are also provided for preparing stabilized formulations of whole antibody crystals or antibody fragment crystals using pharmaceutical ingredients or excipients and optionally encapsulating the crystals or crystal formulations in a polymeric carrier to produce compns. and using such protein crystals for biomedical applications, including delivery of therapeutic proteins and vaccines. Antibodies prepared were Rituximab, Infliximab, Abciximab, Palivizumab, Murumonab-CD3, Gentuzumab, Trastuzumab, Basiliximab, Daclizumab, Etanercept, and Ibritumomab tiuxetan. These antibody preps. are useful for treating cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, transplant rejection, cancer, inflammatory disease, and for radioimmunotherapy.

AN 2002:716325 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 137:246551

TI Pharmaceutical compositions comprising crystals of polymeric carrier-stabilized antibodies and fragments for therapeutic uses

IN Shenoy, Bhami; Govardhan, Chandrika P.; Yang, Mark X.; Margolin, Alexey L.

PA Altus Biologics Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 173 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002072636	A2	20020919	WO 2001-US49628	20011226 <--
	WO 2002072636	A3	20030417		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2433353	A1	20020919	CA 2001-2433353	20011226 <--
	AU 2002256971	A1	20020924	AU 2002-256971	20011226 <--
	AU 2002256971	B2	20080403		
	US 20020136719	A1	20020926	US 2001-34950	20011226 <--
	EP 1345968	A2	20030924	EP 2001-272485	20011226 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2005502589	T	20050127	JP 2002-571549	20011226 <--
	ZA 2003005035	A	20050916	ZA 2003-5035	20011226 <--
	EP 1801123	A2	20070627	EP 2007-3574	20011226 <--
	EP 1801123	A3	20071121		
	R: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
	NZ 526720	A	20071130	NZ 2001-526720	20011226 <--
	IN 2003KN00828	A	20050204	IN 2003-KN828	20030625 <--
	KR 2008043858	A	20080519	KR 2008-707422	20080327 <--
	AU 2008201480	A1	20080424	AU 2008-201480	20080401 <--
PRAI	US 2000-258704P	P	20001228	<--	
	AU 2002-256971	A3	20011226	<--	
	EP 2001-272485	A3	20011226	<--	
	WO 2001-US49628	W	20011226	<--	
	KR 2003-708836	A3	20030628		

L47 ANSWER 20 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Induced phase transition method for the production of microparticles containing hydrophobic active agents
 AB Microparticles and a method for their production is described. The process of the present invention provides a simple, quick, and efficient one-pot process for the production of microparticles containing a non-water soluble active agent. The microparticles are preferably used for pharmaceutical applications and comprise at least 80% microspheres. A solution of 750 mg Resomer RG-756 in 15 mL Et acetate was mixed with 5 mL aqueous 50 mmol tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane solution containing 20 mg budesonide followed by addition of 50 mL of 4% Pluronic F68 solution with stirring. The solvent was eliminated at room temperature, and the suspension was washed with water and concentrated to desired volume. The suspension was mixed with a cryoprotector and freeze dried. The lyophilizate which was resuspended with water or an aqueous solution contained microcapsules with budesonide content of 2.2%, a diameter of 0.2-20 μ m, and encapsulation efficiency of 85%.

AN 2002:487378 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
 DN 137:68156
 TI Induced phase transition method for the production of microparticles containing hydrophobic active agents
 IN Albayrak, Celal
 PA Inhale Therapeutic Systems, Inc., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002049620	A2	20020627	WO 2001-US50259	20011219 <--
	WO 2002049620	A3	20030515		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2432904	A1	20020627	CA 2001-2432904	20011219 <--
	CA 2432904	C	20070911		
	AU 2002032824	A	20020701	AU 2002-32824	20011219 <--
	US 20020192294	A1	20021219	US 2001-27401	20011219 <--
	US 6899898	B2	20050531		
	US 20030068381	A1	20030410	US 2001-28258	20011219 <--
	US 7252842	B2	20070807		
	EP 1343480	A2	20030917	EP 2001-992358	20011219 <--
	EP 1343480	B1	20070502		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	JP 2004516263	T	20040603	JP 2002-550962	20011219 <--
	AT 361057	T	20070515	AT 2001-992358	20011219 <--
	AT 375145	T	20071015	AT 2001-985618	20011219 <--
	ES 2286157	T3	20071201	ES 2001-992358	20011219 <--
	ES 2292634	T3	20080316	ES 2001-985618	20011219 <--
PRAI	US 2000-257527P	P	20001221	<--	

US 2001-300021P P 20010621 <--
WO 2001-US50259 W 20011219 <--

L47 ANSWER 21 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Induced phase transition method for the production of microparticles containing hydrophilic active agents
AB Microparticles and a method for their production is described. The process of the present invention provides a simple, quick, and efficient one-pot process for the production of microparticles containing a hydrophilic active agent of various and uniform morphologies, including microcapsules, microspheres, and microsponges. The microparticles are preferably used for pharmaceutical applications. A solution of 750 mg Resomer RG-756 in 15 mL Et acetate was mixed with a solution of 200 mg human serum albumin containing 5 mmol tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane, followed by addition of 50 mL of 4% Pluronic F68 solution with stirring. The solvent was eliminated at room temperature, and the suspension was washed with water and concentrated to desired volume. The suspension was mixed with a cryoprotector and freeze dried. The lyophilizate which was resuspended with water or an aqueous solution contained microcapsules with a human serum albumin content of 18%, a diameter of 0.-8 μ m, and encapsulation efficiency of 86%.
AN 2002:487377 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 137:68155
TI Induced phase transition method for the production of microparticles containing hydrophilic active agents
IN Albayrak, Celal
PA Inhale Therapeutic Systems, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002049619	A2	20020627	WO 2001-US50105	20011219 <--
WO 2002049619	A3	20021205		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RU: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2432900	A1	20020627	CA 2001-2432900	20011219 <--
CA 2432900	C	20070911		
AU 2002035253	A	20020701	AU 2002-35253	20011219 <--
US 20020192294	A1	20021219	US 2001-27401	20011219 <--
US 6899898	B2	20050531		
US 20030068381	A1	20030410	US 2001-28258	20011219 <--
US 7252842	B2	20070807		
EP 1343478	A2	20030917	EP 2001-985618	20011219 <--
EP 1343478	B1	20071010		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004516262	T	20040603	JP 2002-550961	20011219 <--
AT 361057	T	20070515	AT 2001-992358	20011219 <--
AT 375145	T	20071015	AT 2001-985618	20011219 <--

ES 2286157	T3	20071201	ES 2001-992358	20011219 <--
ES 2292634	T3	20080316	ES 2001-985618	20011219 <--
PRAI US 2000-257527P	P	20001221	<--	
US 2001-300021P	P	20010621	<--	
WO 2001-US50105	W	20011219	<--	

L47 ANSWER 22 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Synergistic antimicrobial ophthalmic and dermatologic preparations containing chlorite and hydrogen peroxide
 AB An anti-microbial liquid ophthalmic composition for direct application onto an eye comprises (by weight) about 0.02-0.20% chlorite compound and about 0.005-0.01% peroxy compound, at a pH between about 7.0 and 7.8. Preferably, the chlorite compound is a metal chlorite where the metal is chosen from sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium, while the peroxy compound is hydrogen peroxide. Also included are methods for treating an eye infection through application of the composition to the eye, and for cleansing a contact lens in place on an eye through application of the composition to the lens.
 AN 2002:409133 HCAPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
 DN 136:406883
 TI Synergistic antimicrobial ophthalmic and dermatologic preparations containing chlorite and hydrogen peroxide
 IN Karagoezian, Hampar L.
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 412,174.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 4

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 20020064565	A1	20020530	US 2001-911638	20010723 <--
US 6592907	B2	20030715		
WO 2003009802	A2	20030206	WO 2002-US19951	20020624 <--
WO 2003009802	A3	20031127		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002322298	A1	20030217	AU 2002-322298	20020624 <--
EP 1418881	A2	20040519	EP 2002-756279	20020624 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004536137	T	20041202	JP 2003-515195	20020624 <--
US 20040037891	A1	20040226	US 2003-614646	20030707 <--
MX 2004PA00764	A	20050217	MX 2004-PA764	20040123 <--
US 20060127497	A1	20060615	US 2006-340186	20060126 <--
US 20070104798	A1	20070510	US 2006-633355	20061204 <--
PRAI US 1999-412174	A2	19991004	<--	
US 2001-911638	A	20010723	<--	
WO 2002-US19951	W	20020624	<--	
US 2003-614646	A1	20030707		

L47 ANSWER 23 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Pluronic-spermine vesicles as novel adjuvants in vaccine

delivery

AB We evaluated the immune responses in mice dosed with L101 vesicles containing tetanus toxoid (TT) with various additives. The vesicles were coated with sodium hyaluronate (HYA), polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), spermine (SPER), or uncoated. It was found that the combination of the pluronic and the polycation spermine induced higher immune responses as determined by anal. of serum TT specific total IgG and IgG2a subclass titers.

AN 2002:350444 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 138:112252

TI Pluronic-spermine vesicles as novel adjuvants in vaccine delivery

AU Somavarapu, S.; Shah, K.; Singh, J.; Field, W.; Bramwell, V.; McHugh, C.; Alpar, O.

CS Centre For Drug Delivery Research, University of London School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury, London, WC1N-1AX, UK

SO Proceedings - 28th International Symposium on Controlled Release of Bioactive Materials and 4th Consumer & Diversified Products Conference, San Diego, CA, United States, June 23-27, 2001 (2001), Volume 2, 944-945 Publisher: Controlled Release Society, Minneapolis, Minn. CODEN: 69CNY8

DT Conference

LA English

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 24 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Temperature-responsive and degradable hyaluronic acid/
Pluronic composite hydrogels for controlled release of human
growth hormone

AB Temperature-sensitive hyaluronic acid (HA) hydrogels were synthesized by photopolyrn. of vinyl group modified HA in combination with acrylate group end-capped poly(ethylene glycol)-poly(propylene glycol)-poly(ethylene glycol) tri-block copolymer (Pluronic F127). The synthesized HA/Pluronic composite hydrogels gradually collapsed with increasing temperature over the range of 5-40°, suggesting that the Pluronic component formed self-associating micelles in the hydrogel structure. Upon prolonged incubation in a buffer medium, the micelles slowly degraded due to the hydrolytic scission of the ester linkage between the Pluronic and acrylate group. The mass erosion occurred much faster at 37° than at 13°, indicating that at the higher temperature, the ester linkage between the Pluronic and acrylate group might be more exposed to an aqueous environment and thus be more readily hydrolyzed due to Pluronic micellization. Incorporation of recombinant human growth hormone in the hydrogel resulted in a sustained release profile which followed a mass erosion pattern.

AN 2002:258819 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 138:175682

TI Temperature-responsive and degradable hyaluronic acid/
Pluronic composite hydrogels for controlled release of human
growth hormone

AU Kim, Mee Ryang; Park, Tae Gwan

CS Department of Biological Sciences, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Taejon, 305-701, S. Korea

SO Journal of Controlled Release (2002), 80(1-3), 69-77 CODEN: JCREEC; ISSN: 0168-3659

PB Elsevier Science Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

RE.CNT 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 25 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Electrosprun pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polymeric carrier
 AB The present invention is directed to an electrosprun pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable polymeric carrier for use in therapy. P. Thus, 5 mL of a stock solution of 30% polyethylene oxide was added to 0.5 g nabumetone dissolved in 11 mL of acetonitrile. Then 0.1 mL of Tween-80 was added to the solution and the mixture was electrosprun to obtain fibers which were collected and removed from the drum.

AN 2001:564812 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 135:142242

TI Electrosprun pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polymeric carrier

IN Ignatious, Francis; Baldoni, John M.

PA Smithkline Beecham Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001054667	A1	20010802	WO 2001-US2399	20010125 <--
	W: AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, BZ, CA, CN, CZ, DZ, EE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, TZ, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2396640	A1	20010802	CA 2001-2396640	20010125 <--
	EP 1251829	A1	20021030	EP 2001-903299	20010125 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	BR 2001007869	A	20021105	BR 2001-7869	20010125 <--
	JP 2003521493	T	20030715	JP 2001-555646	20010125 <--
	HU 2003001130	A2	20030929	HU 2003-1130	20010125 <--
	HU 2003001130	A3	20060728		
	NZ 519992	A	20040430	NZ 2001-519992	20010125 <--
	AU 772830	B2	20040506	AU 2001-31134	20010125 <--
	TW 289061	B	20071101	TW 2001-90101371	20010207 <--
	IN 2002MN00899	A	20050304	IN 2002-MN899	20020704 <--
	NO 2002003338	A	20020903	NO 2002-3338	20020711 <--
	US 20030017208	A1	20030123	US 2002-181640	20020719 <--
	KR 806412	B1	20080221	KR 2002-709477	20020724 <--
	MX 2002PA07298	A	20021209	MX 2002-PA7298	20020726 <--
	ZA 2002005989	A	20030203	ZA 2002-5989	20020726 <--
	AU 2004202461	A1	20040701	AU 2004-202461	20040603 <--
	AU 2004202461	B2	20071122		
PRAI US 2000-178682P	P	20000128	<--		
WO 2001-US2399	W	20010125	<--		

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 26 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Viscosity-enhanced ophthalmic solutions having detergent action and their use on contact lenses

AB An ophthalmic solution with viscosity-enhancing and detergent properties for contact lenses comprises one or more physiol. acceptable viscosity-enhancing agents in aqueous solution having a non-Newtonian rheol.

behavior, and one or more physiol. acceptable nonionic surfactants. The nonionic surfactant may be selected among esters of fatty acids, sorbitan polyoxyethylates, or block polyoxyalkylenes. The viscosity-enhancing agent may be selected among hyaluronic acid or its salts with alkali or alkaline-earth metals, ethers or esters of cellulose, chitosans, gellans, alginates or carboxyvinyl polymers. Examples were given which were based on Na hyaluronate and Pluronic F127.

AN 2000:725733 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 133:298044
TI Viscosity-enhanced ophthalmic solutions having detergent action and their use on contact lenses
IN Cantoro, Amalio
PA Laboratoire Medidom S.A., Switz.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000060038	A1	20001012	WO 2000-IB388	20000331 <--
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW	W: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	W: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO	IT 1306123 B1 20010530	IT 1999-RM205 19990402 <--
CA	2365542	A1	20001012	CA 2000-2365542	20000331 <--
CA	2365542	C	20060509		
EP	1165731	A1	20020102	EP 2000-911192	20000331 <--
EP	1165731	B1	20041006		
	AT 278759	T	20041015	AT 2000-911192	20000331 <--
PT	1165731	T	20050131	PT 2000-911192	20000331 <--
ES	2228476	T3	20050416	ES 2000-911192	20000331 <--
US	6528465	B1	20030304	US 2001-937513	20010925 <--
PRAI	IT 1999-RM205	A	19990402 <--		
	WO 2000-IB388	W	20000331 <--		

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 27 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Polymer compositions and methods for improving integrity of compromised body passageways and cavities
AB The present invention provides compns. and methods for improving the integrity of body passageways following surgery or injury. Representative examples of therapeutic agents include microtubule stabilizing agents, fibrosis inducers, angiogenic factors, growth factors and cytokines and other factors involved in the wound healing or fibrosis cascade. Polymeric films of ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer containing paclitaxel and Pluronic F127 were prepared and the release of paclitaxel and property of the film was studied. The efficacy of the film in a vascular wound healing rat model was shown.
AN 2000:608560 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 133:198740
TI Polymer compositions and methods for improving integrity of compromised

body passageways and cavities
IN Signore, Pierre E.; Machan, Lindsay S.
PA Angiotech Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Can.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2000050016	A2	20000831	WO 2000-CA175	20000223 <--
	WO 2000050016	A3	20010118		
	W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2369739	A1	20000831	CA 2000-2369739	20000223 <--
	AU 2000027878	A	20000914	AU 2000-27878	20000223 <--
	AU 768527	B2	20031218		
	NZ 513895	A	20010928	NZ 2000-513895	20000223 <--
	EP 1162956	A2	20011219	EP 2000-906091	20000223 <--
	EP 1162956	B1	20050608		
	R: AI, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	US 20020022055	A1	20020221	US 2000-511570	20000223 <--
	JP 2002537324	T	20021105	JP 2000-600628	20000223 <--
	AT 297198	T	20050615	AT 2000-906091	20000223 <--
	EP 1568363	A2	20050831	EP 2005-12254	20000223 <--
	EP 1568363	A3	20060712		
	R: AI, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				
	PT 1162956	T	20051031	PT 2000-906091	20000223 <--
	ES 2243232	T3	20051201	ES 2000-906091	20000223 <--
	NO 2001004085	A	20011022	NO 2001-4085	20010822 <--
	IN 2001MN01085	A	20070316	IN 2001-MN1085	20010911 <--
	US 20030124197	A1	20030703	US 2002-323401	20021218 <--
	IN 2005MN00664	A	20050930	IN 2005-MN664	20050624 <--
	US 20070104767	A1	20070510	US 2006-522092	20060914 <--
PRAI	US 1999-121424P	P	19990223	<--	
	EP 2000-906091	A3	20000223	<--	
	US 2000-511570	B1	20000223	<--	
	WO 2000-CA175	W	20000223	<--	
	IN 2001-MN1085	A3	20010911	<--	
	US 2002-323401	A1	20021218	<--	

L47 ANSWER 28 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Stabilized protein crystals, formulations containing them and methods of making them

AB Methods are provided for the stabilization, storage, and delivery of biol. active macromols., such as proteins, peptides and nucleic acids. Methods are provided for the crystallization of proteins and nucleic acids and for the preparation of stabilized protein or nucleic acid crystals for use in dry or slurry formulations in pharmaceutical and veterinary formulations, diagnostics, cosmetics, food, and agricultural feeds. The crystals are stabilized by addition of excipients such as carbohydrates or by encapsulating them in a polymeric carrier. Methods are presented for encapsulating proteins, glycoproteins, enzymes, antibodies, hormones, and

peptide crystals or crystal formulations into compns. for biol. delivery to humans and animals. Thus, lipase from *Candida rugosa* was dissolved in distilled water, treated with celite, adjusted to pH 4.8 with AcOH, filtered, ultrafiltered to remove proteins of <30 kDa mol. weight, and crystallization

was

initiated by addition of 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol. Sucrose was added to the mother liquor to a concentration of 10%, and the crystals were separated by centrifugation, suspended in EtOH, and air dried at room temperature. Alternatively, the lipase crystals were crosslinked and encapsulated in lactic acid/glycolic acid copolymer; the microspheres formed were 90 μ m in diameter.

AN 1999:717837 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 131:314241

TI Stabilized protein crystals, formulations containing them and methods of making them

IN Margolin, Alexey L.; Khalaf, Nazer K.; St. Clair, Nancy L.; Rakestraw, Scott L.; Shenoy, Bhami C.

PA Altus Biologics Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 201 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9955310	A1	19991104	WO 1999-US9099	19990427 <--
	W: AB, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BB, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA	2330476	A1	19991104	CA 1999-2330476	19990427 <--
AU	9937646	A	19991116	AU 1999-37646	19990427 <--
AU	757991	B2	20030313		
EP	1073421	A1	20010207	EP 1999-920064	19990427 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP	2002512949	T	20020508	JP 2000-545510	19990427 <--
SG	121739	A1	20060526	SG 2002-6394	19990427 <--
US	2002004582	A1	20020418	US 1999-374132	19990810 <--
US	6541606	B2	20030401		
ZA	2000006023	A	20011113	ZA 2000-6023	20001026 <--
IN	2000KN00530	A	20050923	IN 2000-KN530	20001120 <--
US	20030175239	A1	20030918	US 2003-383266	20030305 <--
US	7351798	B2	20080401		
PRAI	US 1997-70274P	T0	19971231	<--	
	US 1998-83148P	P	19980427	<--	
	US 1998-224475	A2	19981231	<--	
	WO 1999-US9099	W	19990427	<--	
	US 1999-374132	A1	19990810	<--	

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 29 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Intravesical sustained-release drug delivery system for placement into the bladder

AB Bioerodible, sustained release prepsns. are provided for placement into the bladder through the urethra which provide sustained release of drugs.

Configurations are provided which are insertable through a catheter, such as a coiled filament, patch or a flowable gel. The device is bioeroded during or after the sustained release of the drug such that there is no blockage of the urinary tract while the device is in place within the bladder. A solution of oxybutynin chloride and 2% collagen was mixed with stirring while preventing occurrence of foam. The mixture was lyophilized and pulverized at a low temperature using liquid N₂. The pulverized product was formed under compression to give a needle-shaped preparation. Effects of buffer pH, cannula size, drug concentration, and modifier concentration on the release rate of the drug was studied.

AN 1998:682083 HCPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 129:293898

OREF 129:59871a,59874a

TI Intravesical sustained-release drug delivery system for placement into the bladder

IN Ottoboni, Thomas B.; Yamamoto, Ronald K.; Conston, Stanley R.

PA Point Biomedical Corp., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9843555	A1	19981008	WO 1998-US6445	19980402 <--
	W: AI, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BE, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2285591	A1	19981008	CA 1998-2285591	19980402 <--
	AU 9868764	A	19981022	AU 1998-68764	19980402 <--
	GB 2338414	A	19991222	GB 1999-23410	19980402 <--
	GB 2338414	B	20011219		
	EP 971641	A1	20000119	EP 1998-914404	19980402 <--
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	DE 19882286	T0	20000427	DE 1998-19882286	19980402 <--
	JP 2001519787	T	20011023	JP 1998-541970	19980402 <--
	NO 9904837	A	19991110	NO 1999-4837	19991004 <--
PRAI	US 1997-833247	A	19970403	<--	
	WO 1998-US6445	W	19980402	<--	
RE.CNT 1	THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

L47 ANSWER 30 OF 34 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Therapeutic treatment and prevention of infections with a bioactive material encapsulated within a biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix

AB Novel burst-free, sustained release biocompatible and biodegradable microcapsules are disclosed which can be programmed to release their active core for variable durations ranging from 1-100 days in an aqueous physiol. environment. The microcapsules are comprised of a core of polypeptide or other biol. active agent encapsulated in a matrix of poly(lactide/glycolide) copolymer, which may contain a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, as a blend of uncapped free carboxyl end group and end-capped forms ranging in ratios from 100/0 to 1/99.

AN 1998:527193 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 129:166193
OREF 129:33701a,33704a
TI Therapeutic treatment and prevention of infections with a bioactive material encapsulated within a biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix
IN Setterstrom, Jean A.; Van Hamont, John E.; Reid, Robert H.; Jacob, Elliot; Jeyanthi, Ramasubbu; Boedeker, Edgar C.; McQueen, Charles E.; Tice, Thomas R.; Roberts, F. Donald; Friden, Phil
PA United States Dept. of the Army, USA; Van Hamont, John E.; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 363 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 17

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9832427	A1	19980730	WO 1998-US1556	19980127 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JE, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6309669	B1	20011030	US 1997-789734	19970127 <--
	AU 9863175	A	19980818	AU 1998-63175	19980127 <--
PRAI	US 1997-789734	A	19970127	<--	
	US 1984-590308	B1	19840316	<--	
	US 1992-867301	A2	19920410	<--	
	US 1995-446148	A2	19950522	<--	
	US 1995-446149	B2	19950522	<--	
	US 1996-590973	B2	19960124	<--	
	WO 1998-US1556	W	19980127	<--	

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 31 OF 34 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Polyoxyalkylene compositions and method for inhibiting post-surgical adhesions
AB A method for inhibiting the formation/reformation of post-surgical internal adhesions comprises administering to tissues of a mammal an aqueous composition containing an effective amount of pentoxifyllin, 60-90% water, and 5-35% polyoxyalkylene-polyoxyethylene block copolymer having average mol. weight \geq 5000. The compns. can be adjusted to take advantage of the gelation properties of certain polyoxyalkylene block copolymer solns. which are liquid at room temperature and gel at mammalian body temps. The solns. can be provided as isomotically and pH balanced composition which match the pH and osmotic pressure of mammalian bodily fluids. Thus, an aqueous solution of polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer 28% and pentoxifyllin 0.40% was prepared which exhibited pH 7.4, osmolality 123 mOsm/kg, and viscosity 360,000 cP at 30°. The solns. exhibited good pentoxifyllin release and significantly reduced post-surgical adhesion formation in rabbit uterines.

AN 1998:484966 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
DN 129:113557
OREF 129:23207a,23210a
TI Polyoxyalkylene compositions and method for inhibiting post-surgical adhesions

IN Reeve, Lorraine E.; Flore, Stephen G.
PA MDV Technologies, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9829147	A1	19980709	WO 1997-US136	19970103 <--
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9715265	A	19980731	AU 1997-15265	19970103 <--
	US 6034088	A	20000307	US 1998-141122	19980827 <--
	US 6399624	B1	20020604	US 2000-516640	20000301 <--
	US 20030077328	A1	20030424	US 2002-192903	20020710 <--
PRAI	US 1995-540229	A2	19951006 <--		
	WO 1997-US136	W	19970103 <--		
	US 1998-141122	A1	19980827 <--		
	US 2000-516640	A1	20000301 <--		
RE.CNT 4	THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD				
	ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

L47 ANSWER 32 OF 34 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Gas emulsions stabilized with fluorinated ethers having low Ostwald
coefficients
AB Long-lasting gas emulsions for ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging
contrast enhancement utilize low-Ostwald coefficient fluoro mono- and fluoro
polyether compds. Gas emulsions comprising microbubble preps. are
disclosed wherein the microbubbles comprise fluoro ethers such as
perfluorodiglyme (CF₃(OCF₂CF₂)₂OCF₃), perfluoromonoglyme (CF₃OCF₂CF₂OCF₃),
perfluoro di-Et ether (C₂F₅OCF₂F₅), perfluoro Et Me ether (CF₃OC₂F₅),
perfluoro di-Me ether (CF₃OCF₃), as well as CF₃OCF₂OCF₃ and fluoro
polyethers CF₃(OCF₂)₂OCF₃, CF₃(OCF₂)₃OCF₃, and CF₃(OCF₂)₄OCF₃.

AN 1997:132782 HCAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080715>>

DN 126:141777

OREF 126:27327a, 27330a

TI Gas emulsions stabilized with fluorinated ethers having low Ostwald
coefficients

IN Kabalnov, Alexey; Schutt, Ernest George; Weers, Jeffry Greg

PA Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., USA; Kabalnov, Alexey; Schutt, Ernest
George; Weers, Jeffry Greg

SO PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9640281	A2	19961219	WO 1996-US9068	19960605 <--
	WO 9640281	A3	19970313		
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG				

RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA	
US 5804162 A 19980908	US 1995-479621 19950607 <--
CA 2222186 A1 19961219	CA 1996-2222186 19960605 <--
AU 9660487 A 19961230	AU 1996-60487 19960605 <--
AU 712946 B2 19991118	
EP 833669 A2 19980408	EP 1996-918164 19960605 <--
EP 833669 B1 20020502	
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI	
CN 1192159 A 19980902	CN 1996-195879 19960605 <--
CN 1087954 B 20020724	
JP 11506782 T 19990615	JP 1997-501477 19960605 <--
JP 4067116 B2 20080326	
HU 9900848 A2 19990728	HU 1999-848 19960605 <--
HU 9900848 A3 19991129	
EP 1174153 A2 20020123	EP 2001-119824 19960605 <--
EP 1174153 A3 20020731	
EP 1174153 B1 20060823	
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI	
IL 122217 A 20020310	IL 1996-122217 19960605 <--
AT 216894 T 20020515	AT 1996-918164 19960605 <--
PT 833669 T 20020930	PT 1996-918164 19960605 <--
ES 2176462 T3 20021201	ES 1996-918164 19960605 <--
PL 188883 B1 20030829	PL 1996-323868 19960605 <--
AT 337018 T 20060915	AT 2001-119824 19960605 <--
ES 2269262 T3 20070401	ES 2001-119824 19960605 <--
NO 9705317 A 19980109	NO 1997-5317 19971119 <--
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L47 ANSWER 33 OF 34 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Photopolymerizable biodegradable hydrogels as tissue contacting materials and controlled-release carriers

AB Hydrogels of polymerized and crosslinked macromers comprising hydrophilic oligomers having biodegradable monomeric or oligomeric extensions, which biodegradable extensions are terminated on free ends with end cap monomers or oligomers capable of polymerization and cross linking are described. The hydrophilic core itself may be degradable, thus combining the core and extension functions. Macromers are polymerized using free radical initiators under the influence of long wavelength UV light, visible light excitation or thermal energy. Biodegrdn. occurs at the linkages within the extension oligomers and results in fragments which are non-toxic and easily removed from the body. Preferred applications for the hydrogels include prevention of adhesion formation after surgical procedures, controlled release of drugs and other bioactive species, temporary protection or separation of tissue surfaces, adhering of sealing tissues together, and preventing the attachment of cells to tissue surfaces.

AN 1995:599622 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>

DN 122:322539

OREF 122:58491a, 58494a

TI Photopolymerizable biodegradable hydrogels as tissue contacting materials and controlled-release carriers

IN Hubbell, Jeffrey A.; Pathak, Chandrashekhar P.; Sawhney, Amarpreet S.;

Desai, Neil P.; Hill, Jennifer L.
 PA University of Texas, USA
 SO U.S., 34 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 843,485, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 13

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L47 ANSWER 34 OF 34 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 TI Pharmaceutical liposomes for trans-mucosal delivery of peptides
 AB Bioadhesive microemulsions or liposomal dispersions containing proteic substances, especially calcitonin (I), that allow the systemic, local or topical

administration of drugs by trans-mucosal route are described. An alc. solution containing lecithin 4, cholesterol 0.75, tocopherol acetate 0.02g was added to an aqueous solution containing Na methylparaben 0.15, Na2EDTA 0.1 g, and

salmon I 7 mg under stirring, then alc. was evaporated by heating to form a liposome dispersion to which Lutrol F127 13, and water q.s to 100mL was added.

AN 1994:280286 HCPLUS <>LOGINID::20080715>>
 DN 120:280286

OREF 120:49395a, 49398a

TI Pharmaceutical liposomes for trans-mucosal delivery of peptides

IN Poli, Stefano; Mailland, Federico; Moro, Luigi

PA Poli Industria Chimica S.p.A., Italy

SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
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